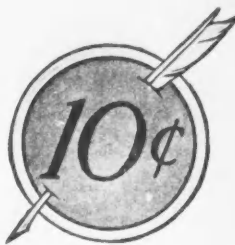




SATURDAY NIGHT



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"THE PAPER WORTH
WHILE"

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 14, 1929

GENERAL SECTION
1 to 16

WOMEN'S SECTION
17 to 28

FINANCIAL SECTION
29 to 40

Vignettes of the Varied West—P. O'D. Writes of Flying—Canada's Foreign Trade Grows—When Governments Interfere with Company Management—The Byronic Enigma

The FRONT PAGE

Jewish Criticism of Britain

UP to the time of going to press neither Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Britain's Prime Minister, nor Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, his Secretary of Foreign Affairs has vouchsafed a reply to the lengthy resolution passed by the assembled Jewry of Toronto at Massey Hall on Sept. 5th. The resolution was a lengthy and nonsensical rignarole the eighth clause of which contained the following peremptory utterance: "Finally we demand a complete and public re-statement of the policy of the government of Great Britain that shall make clear and indubitable its intention to carry into effect the purpose of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate over Palestine granted it by the League of Nations."

Perhaps the members of the British Government have been too busy to study the Toronto resolution. Perhaps if they did they like some other people would regard it as unmitigated cheek.

Reading between the lines it would appear that the Toronto demonstration was originally planned as a semi-seditious demonstration against Great Britain, and that the more intelligent and moderate elements of the local Jewish population intervened to suppress the disloyal aspects of the project. At any rate the expressions of loyalty to Great Britain were in striking contrast to the false accusations that the British government has shirked her responsibilities under the Palestine mandate and the insulting implications of Clause Eight in the resolution above quoted.

It is probable that most of the speakers were as ignorant as their audience of the terms of the Balfour Declaration embodied in the Treaty of Sevres which aimed to settle the affairs of the former Turkish Empire. Under these terms recognition was given to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country. It was provided that Great Britain should be responsible for placing the country under such political administrative and economic conditions as would secure the establishment of the Jewish national home and the development of self governing institutions; that Great Britain should recognize an appropriate Jewish agency (provisionally the Zionist organization) as a public body for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the administration of Palestine in matters affecting the establishment of the Jewish national home; that it should appoint a special Commission to study and regulate all questions and claims relating to the different religious communities; that it should guarantee complete liberty of conscience to all; and that it should recognize Hebrew along with English and Arabic as an official language. The last two provisos specifically recognize Arab citizenship it will be noted.

Britain's Pledges Kept

THE speakers and the authors of the Toronto resolution could not cite a single fact to show that Britain had neglected in the slightest degree a solitary detail of the above undertakings. They simply contented themselves with an omnibus charge of betrayal of trust. The fidelity with which Britain has carried out her mandate from the League has been testified to by some of the most eminent British Zionists whose word must stand against that of a lot of noisy paraders, many of whom could not even read English. Col. Frederick H. Kisch, Chairman of Zionist Executive in Jerusalem was in Toronto last spring and those who heard him speak at the Empire Club on that occasion were deeply impressed by his story of British and Zionist co-operation to make Palestine a truly creditable national home for the Jewish people. Particularly did he emphasize the importance of the principle of toleration in dealing with the Arabs as essential to all peaceful development. For our own part we cannot regard the average Arab as a more useful being than a rattle snake or a tarantula, except in circuses; but the ineluctable fact is that the Arabs, themselves Semites claiming descent from Abraham through Ishmael, have been in Palestine for a great many centuries and cannot be eliminated to make room for Jewish immigration, nor did Great Britain give any pledge to attempt so mad an undertaking.

We do not suppose that any of those who paraded behind banners demanding "The Right of Our People to Live and Work in Peace in Palestine" have any intention of going thither themselves, or that the speakers who cried aloud for more Jewish immigration to Palestine are yearning to set sail immediately.

Practical measures of development now in progress, and described last spring by Co. Kisch, are necessary before Palestine can be opened to further immigration without disastrous consequences. The most important step now under way is the construction of a modern harbor at Jaffa (ancient Joppa) the sea port of Jerusalem, through which commerce on a large scale may be handled. Without such a harbor it costs more to lighter a cargo of coal from ship to land at Jaffa than to bring the same cargo all the way from Wales. Under such conditions modern industrial and transportation development has been impossible. Another British-Zionist plan which will in a few years be carried out is a pipe line bringing oil from Iraq to the Mediterranean Coast with enormous commercial possibilities. Irrigation has also been developed. The furtherance of such practical measures as these does not indicate that Britain is neglecting her trust; and the economic progress of Palestine, even under the handicap of primitive conditions, has been phenomenal during the past ten years.

These Arab riots are themselves proof of the sincerity



LADY ELIZABETH POULETT, BY VAN DYCK

Originally from the collection of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Home, Bothwell Castle, Lanarkshire, dispersed shortly after the Great War. It is fully described in Lionel Cust's work on Sir Anthony Van Dyck and is one of the notable works executed by that painter during his stay in England as court painter to Charles I. The picture is now in New York.

—Photo by Courtesy of the Ehrlich Galleries, New York.

with which Great Britain has furthered religious toleration and economic development,—principles to which the Arab is by his very nature opposed. No doubt to the more violent elements which planned an anti-British demonstration at Toronto and were checked by the wiser elements among their own people, the practical steps taken by Great Britain are to be censured because they are "capitalistic." Some of the malcontents seem to think that instead of building harbors and irrigation plants Great Britain should have maintained a large standing army in Jerusalem to scare the Arabs; but it would be a sorry day for those who seriously desire to make Palestine the Jewish national home if mandatory activities were diverted into militaristic channels.

Peace at Last in Saskatchewan

THE mystery of why Hon. J. G. Gardiner, the former Premier of Saskatchewan, chose to cling to office for nearly three months after it had been made clear not only that his own party was in a minority in the legislature but that all other parties were united in opposition to his government, was not solved by the recent three day session of the House at Regina. But it is satisfactory to know that at last the dead-lock is at an end; and that Dr. Anderson who succeeded in unifying all groups opposed to the Gardiner administration, has been left free to form his government and go ahead with the administration of a great province where many grave problems require immediate attention.

That Mr. Gardiner should have given himself the melancholy pleasure of assembling the Legislature in order to be officially voted out is a unique episode in Canadian politics. In one respect he bettered the numerical position of his party by delay in that he captured two deferred elections in remote regions of the province whose inhabitants get very little news; but even with this accomplished it was clear that the day of execution must some time arrive. Some Westerners attributed the former Premier's course to his belief that the Conservative and Progressives could never coalesce; and that something would happen to upset the apple cart even at the eleventh hour. If so he misjudged the resolution of the independents who proclaimed themselves his opponents prior to the elections of June 6th last.

It will be noted that the party which has assumed the reins of office under the leadership of Hon. Dr. An-

derson is not called Conservative but the Co-Operative Party, a new name in Canadian politics. To those who know Saskatchewan the adoption of this title is an interesting political coup. For many residents of the province the word "Co-Operative" possesses an almost mystical significance like the words "Ebeneszer" and "Sal-em" among the ancient Hebrews. Even financial fakery have used the word to sell stock in enterprises in connection with which its use was wildly fantastic. Now it has taken its definite place as a political title purged of all reproach.

Rumor Peddlers in Oil Fields

CANADA in general and Alberta in particular enjoys the boon of a real oil field, of major importance in certain lines, in the Turner Valley region. The amount of development work that is going on is evidence enough of that. The most inexperienced tenderfoot gets a sense of this in the sight of the many derricks that dot the landscape for a distance of about sixteen miles; and in the spectacle of trench digging to augment pipe line facilities not only for gas but for the fluid product, which under scientific treatment is daily becoming a more important factor. The great supply yards of the Imperial Oil Company at Okotoks, the nearest railway station to the field, are in themselves testimony that this is a permanent commercial field; not an expensive disappointment like the Fort Norman discoveries.

The chief danger to the future of Turner Valley and to Alberta, lies in the operations and manipulations of the financial parasites who during the present year have flocked to the region and who are busy "bulling" or "boring" various properties to suit their convenience. Rumor is indeed a many-tongued liar in Calgary and Vancouver,—where oil trading is also very active. Exaggeration as to the production of individual wells is common, and habitually the alleged "information" from the oil fields records chance maximums rather than averages in production, despite the efforts of the experienced oil executives operating in Turner Valley to give the public a square deal in the matter of facts. Thus one of the best wells, which produces on an average 650 barrels a day, is habitually spoken of in the Eastern press as a 950 barrel proposition. The "bears" are equally active in circulating false yarns as to failure of production in sound and promising properties. Difference in time between Calgary and Eastern stock ex-

changes facilitates this kind of manipulation. With daylight time it is 12 noon in Toronto when it is but 9 a.m. at Calgary, and a false rumor can do its work in the East hours before there is a chance to check it up at the field.

A safe guide for the speculator both West and East is to discount all stories of large production from 33 to 50 per cent, unless verified by official figures; and to disregard all rumors unless also so confirmed.

Women Lawyers for Quebec

THE Bar of the Province of Quebec, through its general council, has recently gone on record as approving, in principle, the admission of women to the practise of the law. The resolution which was carried to that effect was sponsored by Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., whose own eminence in the legal profession had probably not a little to do with gaining acceptance for it. As it was, the vote was sufficiently close. For of the seventeen members of the general council present, eight voted for Mr. Lafleur's proposal and eight against it, and it was only by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, K.C., Batonnier-General of the Bar of Quebec, that the resolution was adopted.

The legal profession in Quebec is to be congratulated on the decision which has been reached. As things stand, women are admitted to the practice of the law in every province of the Dominion, with the exception of Quebec and Prince Edward Island. Other liberal professions, such as medicine, have long ago opened their doors to women. And, as Mr. Lafleur very pertinently said, hardly anyone is to be found contending today that women do not possess the intellectual qualities necessary for a legal career. As a matter of fact, it would be no bad thing if anyone with the temerity to support such a contention were to have his own head read, with the object of determining the nature of the intellectual qualities that he himself may possess. One imagines that the opposition to the principle of women practicing law really has its roots in the idea that the profession is quite sufficiently crowded, as things are, and that the letting down the barriers will render competition keener and emoluments slimmer. However, judging from the experience of other countries, women are not likely to flock to the bar in such overwhelming numbers as all that.

Now that the Quebec Bar has approved of the principle of the practice of the law by women, the next move rests with the Legislature of the province. Premier Taschereau has not, in the past, in connection with the question of the suffrage, shown himself over-anxious to remove one of the disabilities, at least, under which the gentler sex in Quebec labors with more or less resignation. But in legal circles no apprehension entertained, in view of the approval of the legal profession, as expressed through its official mouthpiece that any obstacle will be placed in the way of giving practical effect to its wishes in the matter. Indeed, it is assumed that, at the next session of the Quebec Legislature, the legislation necessary to enable women to practice law in the province will be introduced and passed without difficulty.

Lancashire Cotton Glut

WRITING recently on the cotton strike in England, before the hastily-appointed board of arbitration had made its compromise report, and, in fact, before the employees had returned to work, we pointed out that the trouble with the cotton industry in the Old Country goes far deeper than any mere question of wages.

The plain fact is that there are too many cotton plants in Lancashire—there is a hugely excessive production capacity. What that means to an industry's whole fabric we have seen in the troubles that recently beset one of our own big industries, though happily that Canadian industry is proving itself to possess a recuperative capacity which the cotton industry in Lancashire cannot possibly be expected, in its circumstances of today, to exhibit. For, at least our newspaper plants in Canada were, on the whole admirably equipped from the mechanical standpoint, and they were neither overloaded with debt nor were they ill organized. The trouble was that, in the matter of expansion, they had gone too far and too fast for the immediate absorption of their product by the market offering at that time—a condition, however, which has very greatly improved.

But it is otherwise with the British cotton mills. Not only are there too many mills in Lancashire, but too many of them are equipped with antiquated, if not obsolete, machinery. Too many of them are badly financed and badly organized. Too many have the millstone of heavy debt suspended around their necks. This last, indeed, is the most serious factor of all. For, the heavy bank loans which have been incurred by so many cotton concerns, with the idea of tiding them over an evil time, have, in fact, only added to the annual burden that the mills, harassed almost beyond endurance by competition from Japan and low-wage countries of Europe, have to bear.

The cotton industry is no longer a British monopoly. Yet today it is called on to pay in wages and interest an enormously greater amount than it did in its most successful periods, when it was not necessary to cut prices to the limit, to maintain its hold on markets that are now slipping. The situation is a grave one. It is impossible to read the British newspapers without seeing that. And grave situations require drastic remedies. The editor of the London *Observer*, no unreasoning foe of capitalism, has issued a serious warning to those concerned with the industry's destinies that they must put their own house in order lest a worse thing befall them. "A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse"—especially with a Socialist Government in office. Losses there are bound to be, unless new products can be speedily invented or new markets speedily found. The problem for the mills, the banks and the leaders of the industry alike, is how to keep these losses as low as possible while decreasing the number of plants and increasing the efficiency of those remaining in operation.

Vignettes of the Varied West

By Hector Charlesworth

EDUCATION ON THE DINING CAR

IT IS an old saw that travel enlarges knowledge. In a season like the present when all Canada has been filled with travellers and tourists to a degree that had produced in Pullman porters an almost darker gloom than is habitual with most of them, a wanderer in the West might pick up a great deal of information just by impassively listening to his travelling companions. Of course there was the usual conversation about the douth and the crops and the forest fires; the Saskatchewan political deadlock, Peace River and the police war in Toronto. These were the commonplaces of verbal intercourse. But in dining cars and hotel dining rooms anyone with sharp ears could pick up *ex cathedra* utterances on countless less obvious topics.

It was in the dining car that I obtained new light on the subject of advertisement-writing. It came from a clean shaven, square-headed man in horn rim spectacles (obviously chosen to lend further dignity to his countenance), whose vibrant tones awed into silence two young devotees who seemingly waited on his words with reverence. It was revealed to willing and unwilling listeners that to learn to write ads one must go to night school. "I can write just as good ads as any man in America, and better than most," proclaimed the oracle in tones that no one would venture to contradict. "And how did I learn to do it? Just by going to night school—just by going to night school. That's where you learn things!"

He proceeded to recite some specimens of his craft: "One of the best ones I ever pulled read like this, 'If you want to stay Poor, don't read this Advertisement!' See! I hit 'em in the eye right away, because nobody wants to stay poor. Another of my good ones was, 'If you want to be a Millionaire, read this Advertisement!' That was a good one too 'cause anyone would like to be a millionaire. That's what going to night school taught me. New ideas in spelling help a lot too! You can get a lot of hunches of that kind by going to night school."

I assumed that the oracle was engaged in some form of financial promotion; but the next morning he had apparently forgotten all about ad. writing and was discussing theology with equal vehemence. As I drank my coffee I came to the conclusion that he had learned his theology in night school also.

A WHITE MAN AT HEART

It was in the dining room of the Hotel Vancouver that I learned from an equally vehement voice what it means to be a "white man at heart." I did not even get a chance to see this second oracle because my back was squarely toward him though he was close at hand. I gathered that his utterances were for the benefit of a lady who may have been awe-stricken with admiration or just bored to death. At any rate the only interruption to his flow of conversation that came from her lips was a murmur that his coffee was getting cold. Perhaps he was a sporting man. The subject of his discourse for a time was a negro of some distinction named Art—apparently deceased. The talker told his companion several times that Art was a white man at heart. "Art never had hardly anything much to say especially when he was with white men," he explained,—"never blurted in with opinions of his own; hardly ever spoke unless you spoke to him first. If you asked him about anything, he'd tell you what you wanted to know and let it go at that. Quietest, best natured fellow that ever was,—he sure was a white man at heart!" My unseen instructor's remarks were so obviously for the benefit of the whole dining room whether meant to be at heart, and he proved so ably when he turned to other subjects that I wondered whether he came within his own category of what constituted a white man at heart. If his definition of what constitutes a white man was correct a good many persons with white skins whom I know are black men at heart.

The West, as I have said, has for the past few weeks been filled with travellers from many lands. The Pacific Coast was honored with the presence of famous British statesmen and many eminent Canadians from the East, and also many quiet quizzical Americans travelling with their whole family connection, and obviously well endowed with this world's goods. They were amiable travellers, contented with life so long as the cigars were good. One New York tourist agency has been taking parties of Europeans almost weekly through the Canadian West and on to California this summer. I saw in a hotel lobby a man of unusual height and distinction of bearing whom I took to be an English military man of high rank. Enquiry showed that on the contrary he was a German military man of distinction, amazingly erect for his seventy-seven years and he was travelling with a shorter brother of eighty who was also remarkably fit for his years. But what struck me most about them and other Germans in this party was the

disappearance of the old tooth-brush moustache. The men boasted moustaches but they were worn in the English mode.

A FEMINE GRENADIER

It was in a party of British tourists that I first observed a lady whom I privately christened "The Grenadier," accompanied by a masculine adjunct who certainly could never hope to earn such an epithet. A middle aged English woman of formidable and more than masculine bearing, she was attended by a submerged little "yes-man" of a husband, types that have long been the stock in trade of London playwrights. Often I have thought that Pinero, Henry Arthur Jones, Milne, Lonsdale, and others who have used this combination on the stage were given to exaggeration; that such figures of comic relief had no more definite reality than the stage Irishman of other days. But here was the tall and domineering English woman dressed to emphasize her importance, and ready to make an impact in any circle, visualized in so graphic form that they only needed footlights to make them immortal. Here was the type the late Augusta Haviland played so wonderfully; and neither Weedon Grossmith nor Ferdinand Gottschalk ever depicted a more submerged or apologetic little husband than the grizzled mate to whom God had joined her. His job was so sinecure; for he was supposed to second his wife in the warfare she carried on with French, Italian, and countless Oriental servitors in her advance through the sumptuous hotels of British Columbia; not to mention harried room clerks, hard-boiled assistant managers, conductors, porters, and trainmen. Singularly enough, the husband who was ordered to convey her protests to clerks and head waiters whenever her own words failed her, seemed to excite a good deal of sympathy. In a dining room his breakfast order always arrived first; but he was not allowed to enjoy his food in contentment. Hurriedly he would get at his bacon, but after the first two mouthfuls he would be sent on an errand of protest. A table marked "reserved" filled her with wrath and longing. It was always the very table she wanted. And no hotel bedroom suited her. I overheard the little man on one of his periodical visits to the room clerk—to protest against accommodations. "The room suits me very well," he said cently, "but my wife has different ideas." I fancy she had always had different ideas since the day that they were wed.

Japanese bell-boys preserve a Buddhist calm in the face of all protests and European waiters an insouciance that resists all assaults. It was, however, an Irish Canadian train conductor who seemed to possess most mastery. If I remember rightly "The Grenadier" was holding him responsible for the heat and dust, and on his failure to alter conditions declared sternly, "I shall cable Sir George Mac-laren Brown to-night." "Oh that's all right, madam," was the reply, "I have just cabled him myself!" For once "The Grenadier" was speechless. It is well for the motherland that this lady was an exception in a party of more than fifty very intelligent and cultured English folk who seemed disposed to let her severely alone. A few more would have seriously endangered the sentiment of British connection.

THE PRAIRIES IN A LEAN YEAR

Not all the travellers in the West these past few weeks have been tourists however. A good many have been business men eager to find out just what the situation might be with regard to crop shortage. Wheat is not only a most vital factor in Canada's international balance of trade but most intimately related to the financial and industrial well being of all Canada. While I was in Alberta some jackass in Southern Alberta made a speech in which he said that Eastern and Western Canada had never been so far apart as at the present time; and that there was more communion of interest between Montana and the prairie provinces than between the West and Ontario. This at a time when in every important hotel and every sleeping car could be found men who had journeyed from the East to obtain exact information about crops so far as it was available; to learn the conditions of credit in various districts, and to in some cases find out what individuals might legitimately ask moratoriums in connection with loans. I could not help wondering what chance a farmer whose crop had been wiped out would have if his mortgage were held in Butte, Montana, instead of Montreal or Toronto. This particular blatherskite was obviously a survivor of the coterie that six or seven years ago was trying to disrupt Canada because times were hard.

The present splendid morale of Western communities in the face of a crop failure so serious as to be obvious from the car windows in some sections deeply impressed every Easterner who took the trouble to think about it. Had a similar catastrophe occurred six years ago when depression and unrest were contagious there would have

been a different story to tell. Since then the Wheat Pool has become a notable stabilizing factor; and a great aid to the imperfectly efficient grain grower, who, as in all callings, is rather numerous. The test of an organization lies in the service it is able to render in the face of disaster. Possibly another record harvest like that of the last two years would have created a situation difficult for the more far-seeing of the pool executives who consciously or unconsciously kept in mind the ensuing rainy day. But the lean season proves the value of the pool. Moses should be regarded as its patron saint. Thus I heard of a Saskatchewan farmer, tilling about a thousand acres which turned out badly this summer, who in the last week of August was able to show a cheque for \$48,000 on crop held over from last year.

WHAT THE SNOW FALL MEANS

As I looked out of the car windows between Winnipeg and Regina on August 14th and saw many thousands of acres on which the crop had been plowed in as worthless; and others on which the straw was hardly more than six inches long but the grain already ripe and headed up my heart ached. I could not help thinking of the women on these homesteads and the gloom of the household when the farmer would rise in the morning and find the sun a bright red ball and no sign of cloud even as large as a man's hand.

The ruin of acres carefully tilled and clean, but burned out, was a more distressing sight than those other acres (and they were many) where sow thistle, radiant in the sunlight but sinister in its courses, had gotten the upper hand. But not all the West is observable from the car windows. I was privileged to see later, farms around Okotoks south of Calgary in which wheat will run 35 bushels to the acre; and fat and radiant fields, east of Edmonton; and I heard of other sections which will bring this year's wheat yield of Canada up to approximately two-thirds of the average of five or six years ago.

The prairies in the matter of yield are admittedly "spotty" and it is a mistake to suppose that all the crop loss is the result of a few weeks of drought in July and August. The drought really began last October when the autumn rains were light, and continued in the winter when the snowfall was far below the average in many sections. I dare say that thousands of prairie farmers were glad of the respite from rain and heavy snow; but now they realize that snow drifts are part of their bank account. Lack of rain and snow mean the disappearance of reserve moisture; and when this summer's phenomenal drought occurred there was nothing for growing wheat to fall back on. Nature was playing both ends against the middle with a vengeance. But if Nature becomes normal again this autumn results next year should be all to the good.

There is no journalist in Canada who has more of my

Men of the Law at Quebec

By Grace H. Hunter

TIMES have changed since Chaucer described his sergeant of Laws. Of what practitioner now could it truthfully be said that he knew every statute by heart? "And every statute couthe he, pleyne by rote."

The impossibility of such knowledge nowadays in Canada, with its different provincial enactments, has led the Bar Association through its Commission on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada to work towards this object.

This was the note sounded by His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon in his address, when he opened the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Bar Association in the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec. This was bringing home the issue. In the ancient capital, so beautiful and so distinguished, the French leaders of the Bar were urged to further the standardization of our laws. Who can wonder if they demurred? Laws are the expression of a nation's customs; it may have been right and proper for Ruth to adopt the ways of another tribe, but to ask a whole race to do so is another matter.

It was, therefore, no surprise though perhaps a disappointment to find the Quebec Bar opposed to making radical changes in their law. Premier Taschereau made an eloquent defence of the Civil Code. "British wisdom," he said, "left us the Civil Code. I pray do not throw into the melting pot your English and our French laws. They will not blend; and the result, I feel sure, will be unsatisfactory to all provinces." This leaves the matter where it stood in 1763, when Governor Murray, compelling the adoption of English criminal law, permitted the French to retain their civil law and procedure. It behooves, therefore, the Law School in our other provinces to see that their students obtain at least a nodding acquaintance with Quebec law. And spoken French should be a feature—and it would be not only useful but enjoyable—of our elementary instruction because a later knowledge of verbs and grammar will not ensure being understood. The writer's experience in Paris trying to say "Luxembourg" to the taxi driver is a case in point. He scratched his head, shook it, repeated the word, looked anxiously at his passenger who said it again. More mystified, he collected a group of other drivers. They assembled round the taxi. We had a recitation class which should have taken place in a far-off Canadian public school. At last light dawned—he smiled, threw back his head and said "Ah! Luxembourg" in what seemed to our ears the identical sounds we had uttered.

At this meeting in Quebec many of those prominent in our judicial system were present. Chief Justice Anglin of the Supreme Court and the Minister of Justice headed the list but they were surrounded by a galaxy from the other provinces, including Justice Orde and Hodgins from Ontario, Chief Justice Morrison from British Columbia, Chief Justice Harvey from Alberta and Chief Justice Sir Douglas Hazen from Manitoba. These stepping down from their judicial reserve mingled freely with the members of the Bar; no doubt this friendly association helps to keep the Bench in touch with the public opinion of the day.

Distinguished leaders of the Bench and Bar from other countries added a cosmopolitan touch. Lord Hanworth, Master of the Rolls, third in the Judicial system of England, the Chancellor and Chief Justice of England being his seniors, gave a most enjoyable address in spite of the eye affection which overtook him in Calgary and spoiled his trip to the West. His survey of the Law of Evidence

ought to be printed and circulated for the benefit of our citizens because as an English Judge said recently according to a report in the "Solicitors' Journal" that knowledge of some of the more common principles of our law should be part of our general education. This would make it clear that the decisions of our Courts are not arbitrary but founded on well-recognized principles of law and equity. After the bar dinner where four hundred sat down in the spacious ballroom of the Chateau Lord Hanworth spoke in lighter vein, and remarked, what was patent to any observer, that the study of the law had not "sterilized the buoyant humanity" of the man before him.

The proceedings at this remarkable Bar Dinner were necessarily bilingual. The representative of the Bar in Paris Maitre Lucien Baudet naturally defended the Civil Code as a system of law. The American representative, Mr. Gurney E. Newlin of Los Angeles, President of the American Bar Association, brought greetings. But more than that, he congratulated Canada on having kept control, in the various provinces of legal education, so that admission to the Bar is carefully guarded. Respect for law is, as he asserted, the very life-blood of civilization.

Other very able addresses were given during the course of the meetings. Prof. Kennedy of the University of Toronto brought to life what to most of us is a hopelessly dreary topic, the Constitutional position of Canada, in a speech remarkable alike for lucidity and oratorical charm. Let us be mindful of his closing words and refrain from making political capital of our loyalty. We are passing through a phase in Canada which must be dealt with, not in the dark, but with reverence for the great issues involved.

Mr. Justice Hodgins of the Ontario Supreme Court suggested many interesting subjects,—among others, that the law courts offered much amusing material for the scribe who combines some legal knowledge with some felicity with his pen. This would put the press reports of legal proceedings in a different light from that now too often in evidence, where levity does duty for humour.

The social entertainments for the members of the Bar Association were equally interesting. His honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Mrs. Carroll gave a Garden Party at Spencerwood. The site of this Government House should have been in mind when Government Houses elsewhere were being built. With gardens running to the rapid St. Lawrence, the house with its spacious colonial verandahs is the very essence of refinement and hospitality. Perhaps no other situation so fine could be found elsewhere, but at least we might try.

For the visiting ladies a tour of some of the religious institutions was arranged with the object of showing them some very unique historical remains. Three dances gave the touch of brilliancy, aided by the magnificent setting of the Chateau itself, to what must be regarded as a very memorable meeting of the Canadian Bar Association. The new President, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., will have much ado to make the fifteenth meeting of the Canadian Bar Association as distinguished a gathering.

"How do you like your new French music teacher, Helen?"

"He's a very polite man. When I made a mistake yesterday, he said: 'Pray, mademoiselle, why do you take such pains to improve on Beethoven?'" — Pearson's.

SATURDAY NIGHT

HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, EDITOR

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THE SCHNEIDER CUP

The beautiful trophy symbolizing the meeting of the sea and air for which the famous race was held on Sept. 7th.

On Finding a Pup

This One Illustrated the Persistence of the Scottish Race

By P. W. Luce

RABBIT was hopelessly lost when I met him while taking a solitary walk through Nob Hill one Sunday afternoon. He came and sniffed at my boots, a little suspiciously at first, and then with growing interest.

"Hullo, puppy," I said, and stooped to pat him. He liked it very much.

Of course I did not know at the time that his name was Rabbie. That knowledge came later, after I had got far too well acquainted with him.

The lost pup was perhaps five months old, and he had the despairing look in his black eyes of a dog that has strayed far from home and is in urgent need of a friend. He was a murky black rough-haired Scottish terrier with an oversize head, overlong body, and over-short legs. A pedigree dog, without a doubt, and as doleful a specimen as ever won a cup or annexed a blue ribbon.

I have always looked upon the Scottish terrier as a good dog to laugh at, but a poor one to have around as an ornament. This one, though, was somebody's darling. He was well fed and well-groomed, and around his neck there was wound a fancy plaid collar that would be amply large for him when he had attained his full growth of twenty pounds.

From the tartan collar, and the fact that he had no tag, I deduced that the pup belonged to a Scotchman. That I was later proved wrong is a matter of minor importance.

I fondled the ugly little devil and turned him over on his back. Then I rubbed his bristly tummy with my knuckles while he yapped his appreciation. I spoke kindly to him, but from the dumb look in his eyes I saw that he didn't understand.

After a little it dawned on me that I'd better talk Scotch to him, and so I gave him my repertoire. I began with "Hoot, Mon!" and then informed him that "It's a braw bricht nicht the nicht," though it really was broad daylight. The pup must have heard the phrase before, judging by the happy expression that came over his silly face, and I decided to make his happiness complete by asking "Will ye hae soom haggis?"

That was a tactical error for the pup evidently reasoned that I must be some new kind of Scotchman and forthwith adopted me. There was no shaking him off when I resumed my walk.

"He'll tire soon," I told myself every time I turned round to shoo him away.

By the time we had covered three blocks he was still going strong.

"Gang awa' hoom, ye little pest," I shouted at him, and made threatening gestures, but he just lay at my feet and panted. So I chased him all the way back to our original meeting place and there lifted him over a privet hedge and dropped him gently into the garden of a beautiful home. I hurried away with the virtuous feeling that I had done my daily good deed, for surely the stray terrier would be adopted by the rich owner of that noble house, and Rabbie's life would be happy ever after.

I turned the corner and walked briskly away. I needn't have hurried.

The pup had come out by the open gate at the side and was waiting for me. His delight was greater than mine, but after I had scolded him very severely and told him to gang awa' hoom he sat down and cried.

Heartlessly, I went on my way, walking fast.

When next I looked behind Rabbie was at my heels.

I let him trail along until we came up to two very small boys playing on the boulevard. They stopped their game and stared, fascinated, at the pup.

"Kin we pat him?" they asked.

"Kin you?" I echoed. "Not only kin you pat him, but you can have him for your very own. I'll make you a present. Which one of you wants him?"

Naturally both did, that being the way of small boys.

"Take him home to mother and let her decide," I suggested.

THEY were gone in a flash, one carrying the pup and the other hanging on to its tail. That, I figured, was the last of Rabbie, so far as I was concerned.

My mistake! That mother must have been a fast worker, for in an incredibly short space of time a twelve-year-old boy on a bicycle had caught up to me. He had one of the young recipients of my canine bounty clinging to the handlebars with one hand and clutching the pup with the other.

"Mother sent it back," explained the bigger boy, when the trio had miraculously disembarked without

spilling themselves all over the landscape. "She doesn't like dogs, and she's afraid this one may have fleas."

I seized upon the minor point for argument.

"This is a Scottish terrier," I said, with a fine show of indignation. "Frae Aber-r-r-deen, Scotland. Look at the plaid collar round its neck if you're no dog fancier. Take him back and tell your mother that I'll give her a dollar for every flea she can catch on this dog between now and midnight. I know this dog!"

"But you don't know mother!" said the boy, seriously. "When she says 'No Dogs Allowed' it means 'No Dogs Allowed'. I'm awfully sorry. I'd like to keep him, but—"

So there we were! The mother was no doubt angry, the two small boys were badly disappointed, the bigger lad was sighing with regret, and I was sorely vexed. The pup alone was very happy; he had found me again.

My next chance to get rid of Rabbie looked like a good one. I came up to a parked limousine that had a window partly open.

I did not even try to resist the temptation.

Picking up the pup by the scruff of the neck I pushed him gently through the aperture and dropped him on the cushions.

As he howled lustily in protest a liveried chauffeur suddenly appeared from the far side of the automobile, where he had been sitting on the running board enjoying his chewing gum. He opened the door, passed through the car and picked up the pup almost in a single motion, and then stood before me holding out the bundle of misery.

"Here you are, professor," said the chauffeur, with what may have been real politeness or heavy sarcasm. "No harm done. I know you gents are always absent-minded, but you're the first one I ever heard of who mistook a pup for a post-card and a limousine for a letter-box."

"Much obliged," I murmured, as I accepted Rabbie. "It won't happen again, I assure you."

By this time I was convinced that the only way to get rid of the pup was by walking him off his feet and leaving him desolate after he had collapsed. It was a cruel thing to do, of course, but I had tried sweet reasonableness often enough to know it wouldn't work. In any case, it was almost as hard on me as on the dog, for I had long since had far more walking than I needed for one hot day.

Round and round the block we went, the terrier steadily dropping behind and then catching up to me again by a valiant spurt that left him panting and exhausted, but happy. It was not until the fifth circling that he gave up and sat down and cried miserably. I could hardly refrain from going back to console him but I steeled my heart and left him to his fate. After all, he was no more lost than when first he picked me up, and he was still in the same neighborhood.

A QUARTER of a mile away I sat down on a low wall to rest my weary bones. I stayed there for perhaps fifteen minutes before I had the nerve to give my poor feet marching orders and then, just as I was starting, I heard a frantic yip-yip-yip rapidly getting nearer and nearer.

It was the infernal pup again!

He was running as fast as his stubby legs could carry him, in mortal terror of a playful young Alameda that was barking ferociously in his rear and doing his best not to overtake him lest it spoil his fun.

Rabbie stumbled against my legs and crouched there for protection. He was so terrified that he did not recognize me as his old friend until I had picked him up in my arms and petted him considerably. Then his delight at finding me again was so great that I simply couldn't bring myself to turning him adrift once more and I decided to take him home and advertise for his owner.

There would be trouble at home, of course. My old collie is a bit jealous of his prerogatives in the house and he would certainly resent the intrusion of the stranger. It would be necessary to turn the collie out of the basement and this would mean intermittent howls of protest throughout the night, while the pup would certainly whine steadily until morning. There would be but little sleep for me, and the neighbors might have something to say about my starting kennels without a license, but, dog-gone it, what could I do?

With the pup in the crook of my arm, I headed for the nearest street car. I hadn't been waiting more than

two minutes when a woman in a flashy roadster screamed as she went by. There was a screeching of brakes as the car stopped suddenly. And then the woman and her husband ran out to where I stood.

"Certainly it's Rabbie!" she declared, her eyes on the pup.

"Sure is," agreed the man, and looked at me most unpleasantly.

"Your dog, perhaps," I said, feeling somewhat ill at ease.

"No 'perhaps' about it," snapped the man. "His name is Rabbie."

I accepted this as proof of ownership and thrust the pup at the woman.

"So glad to have met you," I murmured. "The little fellow was lost and—"

"Lost!" cried the woman, hugging Rabbie but looking at me. "Oh, I must kiss him!"

For a wild moment I feared that she meant me, but it was the pup that she covered with caresses. The poor little fellow tried to wag his tail at this demonstration, but there wasn't a wiggle left in it. He was dead tired and very, very sleepy.

"How did you come to have him, here, so far from home?" asked the man, still staring hard.

"Well, you see," I began, doing my best to look honest, "I did all I could do to lose him—"

"You seem to have succeeded," agreed the man, and I wished I had phrased it differently. However, I told my story and I stuck to it, though I didn't go into all the details. That deposit in the limousine, for example, might not have made a bit with them, and I rather thought they might fail to appreciate my gift of Rabbie to two small boys.

By the time I got through I was still a little dubious as to whether they were going to whistle for a policeman or offer a reward. In the end they did neither, but took my name and address "for future references" they explained, a suggestion that gave me no great comfort. There was no doubt in my mind that they had me classified as a professional finder of lost dogs who did some honest work occasionally as a blind.

They left me with a frigid farewell, and when I gave Rabbie a parting pat on the head he just yawned and cuddled closer—to his mistress. After all the worry he had given me, too!

Such is gratitude!



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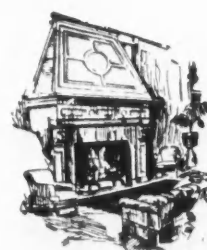
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MR. RANDALL DAVIDSON

A well known citizen of Montreal who is a cousin of the former Archbishop of Canterbury, and who this summer visited his English relatives. The picture was taken on board the Cunarder "Berengaria."

Venice

(By one who has never been there)

NOW at the start, to avoid any wrong impression you may get about this chapter of the New Baedeker, let me assure you that the Venice in question is not Venice, Cal., but Venice, It.—the Venice, if you get my meaning.

The best time to visit the place is during July and August when Canadian schoolma'ams are there in force to find Romance, (capital R, please, Mr. Typo), and to send home postcards.

But perhaps you yourself are a Canadian schoolma'am, and in that case a word of advice would not be amiss. Never go out riding alone with one of those bandoliers, or whatever you call them; he's sure to pull that old chestnut about running out of gas. You see, you can't walk home, and you daren't push him overboard, for he can't swim. Venice did not win a single aquatic event at Amsterdam. It would simply mean murder, and then you would find out that you were not in Chicago.

I never could understand why so much fuss is made over this Bridge of Sighs you've read about, because judging from the pictures I've seen of it, it isn't half the size of the Cherry Street Bridge right here in Mapletown.

And here's a word in your ear; if you want to do something that's really original, and is bound to bring you fame, just paint the Grand Canal at sunset with St. Mark's in the background. Of course I've heard that a fellow by the name of Turner once tried it, but from the look of his picture it must have fallen into the Canal just when he was finishing. Anyway, the colors seem to be washed out and smeary.

Here's another hint: don't be misled by all the barber poles you'll see on the streets. The Venetians are all right as regards quantity, of course, but if you want to get that boyish bob just right, you'll find that it will pay you to let it grow until you get to Seville. That's where the best barbers live, I've heard.

P.S.—Don't fail to be at St. Mark's when they are feeding the Lion. I think it takes place about 5.30 p.m., when the workmen are swimming home for supper.

W. D. STOVEI.

Every now and then some eminent statesman sees the dawn of a new era, but it always seems to cloud up before noon.—Ray Features.



THE WAILING WALL AT JERUSALEM

The famous structure which many Jews believe to have been part of the Temple of Solomon and Arabs claim as sacred to Moslems, around which racial and religious conflicts of a sanguinary character arose recently.

Gossip of Lobby and Gallery

By E. C. Buchanan

Ottawa's Summer Siesta

TOURISTS and tranquility have held sway on Parliament Hill throughout a long and delightful summer. Birds have nested and reared their young in Gothic windows undisturbed but for the erratic and deceptive chiming of the Westminster Quarters from that temperamental tower clock which Colonel Bowie seems wholly unable to manage. Press Gallery correspondents have grown gray hairs staring at blank sheets of paper on their typewriters, so fruitless has been the search for "copy", but have welcomed the opportunity for reducing their golf scores. So deserted has the place been, except for the tourists, that the Public Works Department has been able to fill in two months tearing up and replacing the sidewalks it laid around the Hill as part of the general election campaign three years ago, when, inadvertently or otherwise, it left out the cement. Once or twice during the last couple of months enough cabinet ministers have been here, en route to or from Europe, to make up a quorum for a council meeting. Mr. Mackenzie King has kept himself to the seclusion of his Kingsmere estate, presumably in meditation on American tariffs and Imperial preferences, descending to town only to greet distinguished visitors from abroad or give inspiration to passing parties of Boy Scouts. Mr. Churchill came and imparted some scepticism under the auspices of the Ottawa Canadian Club. Mr. Thomas followed a few days later prepared to supply an anecdote but the officials of the club had returned to their mountain holidaying and a luncheon address engagement couldn't be arranged for him. Such state business of consequence as developed has dropped up in trans-oceanic capitals, so that all but a handful of the ministers have been put to the necessity of voyaging abroad. Promoters of our standing among the nations have been considerably backed by the announcement that our charge d'affaires at Tokio has been seen fishing on the imperial houseboat by command of the Emperor.

Imperial Trade Problems

ONLY two questions of any considerable public interest have engaged the attention of the Capital since parliament prorogued, in fact. One is that of Imperial trade, arising so far as Canada is concerned, out of the tariff-making that is going on down in Washington, and the other is the familiar question of our liquor export business with the United States. As to the first and most important of these, the only development so far has been some furtherance of the idea of an Empire economic conference. It may be recalled that in parliament Mr. Bennett, departing for the home from the principle that it is not the function of the opposition to formulate policies for the government, made a free gift to Mr. Robb of a suggestion that such a conference should be arranged. Not caring to have it appear that ministerial heads were so far from constructive thought that they had to accept opposition proposals, the government outwardly ignored Mr. Bennett's offering. But the government, inwardly very anxious over what was transpiring at Washington, wasn't really passing over anything that might help it out, and no sooner was parliament dispersed than Mr. Robb began making overtures to Great Britain and the other parts of the Empire looking to some kind of imperial trade arrangement. Mr. Robb's overtures implied the holding of a trade or economic conference. His object is the transference of some part of Canada's trade with the United States, both export and import, to British countries without the politically unpleasant necessity of offending western lowland sentiment by raising the general tariff against the American republic. Coincidentally, an Empire trade union was developed in the Old Country and at length Mr. Robb had not sought publicity for his overtures, they came to light and provoked considerable discussion around the altered circle. Followed the announcement by the new government of Great Britain that it was consulting the governments of the Dominions regarding an economic or trade conference. Naturally Ottawa sent word "Brady says ready". So much was the government here that it forthwith agreed that the conference be held this year, and in Ottawa. That was in line with its necessities. If an Empire economic conference is to serve the government in connection with the hostile United States tariff the service must come before the next session of parliament, for then it must produce something in the way of a pull or a promise for the tying of Uncle Sam. And if it were held in Ottawa, who knows that it might give the mad tariff makers at Washington pause? The United States newspapers would send correspondents here, and the society would be awakened to the fact that the brains of the British Empire were concentrated together with a view to the retention with it the kind of a consideration.

able part of the billion dollars that Canada now spends in the United States. No, it is not from any dislike of sea-voyaging that Messrs. King and Robb want the proposed conference held in Ottawa instead of in London. They have in mind the possible moral effect on Uncle Sam. Well, so far as the British government is concerned, they can have their way about it. Mr. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, said so when he was here the other day. And one gathers that if the other Dominions should not be agreeable, he would be content that there should be an Ottawa conference between the governments of Great Britain and Canada alone. Very accommodating is Mr. Thomas—whose mission to Canada is not, so far, entirely an open secret. He even throws out the reassuring suggestion that his colleague, Mr. Snowden, may have been somewhat misunderstood overseas in connection with that statement about the futility of preference tariffs as a means of promoting Empire trade. The corner-stone of the King government's fiscal policy, you recall from the last budget speech, is the British preference! So, it looks as if we might have a British economic conference in Ottawa, and as soon as possible. Though some people ask cynically what good it will do!

Liquor Clearance Question

THAT other matter of public discussion during the summer, the liquor export question, is like a jack-in-the-box; it keeps hobbing up to attract attention and annoy the government. It has driven poor Mr. Euler to distraction—and to Europe. He thought he had it nailed down by his defiant exposure of American hypocrisy in the Commons last session, but he didn't know his prohibitionists. He had only whetted their zeal. Ever since, they have been bombarding the government with denunciations for aiding and abetting rum-runners and corrupting the dear neighbors below the boundary. They seized upon the much advertised offensive launched by the prohibition enforcement authorities in the Detroit area for the purpose of refuting Mr. Euler's exposure of laxity, and every mail brought cries of "Shame" to ministerial desks in Ottawa. The folk down in Washington, having sent a few more men and boats to the Detroit front, raised their voices again in blame of Canada. It was Canada's fault, they said, that the rum-runners were flourishing; abolition of clearances would cure everything. Mr. Euler's irritation broke restraint and he rushed into print himself, declaring that the United States could suppress the traffic if it wanted to by controlling the operation of the boats, all of them American, employed in the liquor-smuggling. He was prepared to deal effectively with any Canadians or Canadian craft engaged in the business if the United States would do likewise with American boats and citizens. Needless to say, Canadian critics were no more convinced than ever, and the minister's statement didn't phase those in Washington whose policy is to shift responsibility on to Canada. Officials down there answered that Mr. Euler was making hollow "excuses" for the government's policy. As high an official as the assistant secretary of the United States Treasury gave it out, after admitting that he had sent secret agents into Canada, that this country was being corrupted by its own liquor which had been cleared for the United States, as this liquor was short-circuited back and sold without payment of excise. Of course all liquor so cleared has paid the excise before it leaves the distillery, but the American official's statement was intended to help the Canadian critics to embarrass the government here. It was a concerted campaign and it began to worry the ministry. So Mr. King came down from his Kingsmere retreat one day and ordered Mr. Euler off to Europe, and when the responsible minister was well out on the ocean the prime minister gave out a soothing intimation that in view of the increased evidence of earnestness on the part of the United States authorities it might be appropriate for Canada to consider further measures of co-operation. It was calculated to stem the tide of agitation. Though whether it means anything or not, nobody can say. Some people think the government may pass through the Commons next session legislation for prohibiting the export of liquor to the United States, leaving it to the Senate to treat it appropriately.

Sunday Closing on the Hill

THE monotony of Parliament Hill has been broken slightly during the last couple of weeks by a protracted argument between Colonel Bowie, sergeant-at-arms, and Ottawa newspapers regarding the closing of the Parliament Buildings to tourists on Sunday. Attacked on the score of the closing, Colonel Bowie protested to be greatly astonished that visitors should want to see the buildings on Sunday, assured the newspapers that they always had been closed, and passed the buck to higher quarters, declaring that it would require an order from the Speaker, if not from the Prime Minister, to open them. This is but trifling with what is really a very serious public grievance—almost an intolerable situation. It is true that there has been a standing rule that visitors should not be allowed through the buildings on Sunday, but in the past it was more honored in the breach than in the enforcement. Up until the first week in July tourists were shown through the buildings the same as on other days, but on July seventh Colonel Bowie issued a special order closing the buildings to tourists on Sundays and also limiting the time for visitors to be allowed in the clock tower to two hours a day on week days. Since then on every Sunday throughout July and August hundreds of tourists and other visitors to Ottawa have sought admittance to the buildings and been turned away. Many of them, Canadians as well as Americans, had come to Ottawa especially to see the Parliament Buildings. Scores of Montreal people have come up for that purpose and returned disappointed. And there was no reason in the world for the prohibition. It has given disappointment to thousands of people during the last two months.

Mr. Euler's Troubled Life

THE life of Mr. Euler as Minister of Customs is a hard one. In Ontario, where he is fairly free of the patronage evil in the administration of his department, he still isn't at liberty to do as his conscience bids him do except at the cost of offending one body of opinion or another. East of the Ottawa River—well, "the boys" don't take kindly to outside interference and if it is attempted they naturally expect the ministers from their own province whom they helped to elect to have something to say about it. In Quebec they think Mr. Cardin

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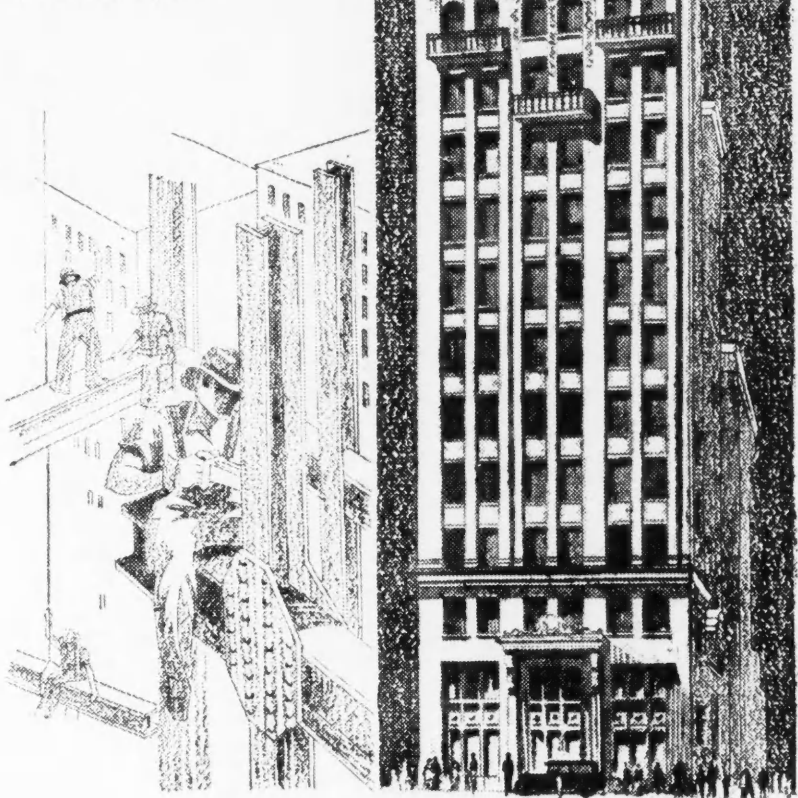
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14



HEADS WORLD'S EDUCATIONISTS
Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, of Maine, recently re-elected President of the World Federation of Educational Associations at Geneva, photographed returning via Montreal on the Cunarder "Ascania."

should be boss, in New Brunswick Mr. Veniot, and in Nova Scotia Colonel Ralston. And unless these ministers stand out against them, what is a lone Minister of Customs to do? A fortunate circumstance recently strengthened Mr. Euler's hand in connection with a condition of notorious corruption in the customs preventive service at Halifax and assisted him in making a partial clean-up. An attempt was made to intimidate a customs investigator by threats of Colonel Ralston's power and the official beat up the would-be intimidator and threw him out of his office. So great was the public commotion down there that a thorough-going investigation had to be made, and it resulted in the firing of two corrupt officials. But the minister doesn't often have circumstances play into his hands in that manner.

The following is an election story which cannot be repeated too often. It was election day in 1811, and a Rhode Island farmer took so long in releasing a pig from a fence in which it had been caught that he arrived at the polling

station too late. As a result, his party, the Federalists, lost in that constituency by one vote. Thus a representative who favoured war with England was returned to the State legislature by a majority of one. By the same majority a pre-war senator was sent by the Rhode Island Legislature to Washington, and it was by a majority of one that Congress decided on the war of 1812. The moral should be obvious.

The will has just been proved of a man living in a southwest suburb of London who died last November, in which he left to his wife: "One pair of my trousers, free of duty, and carriage paid, as a symbol of what she wanted to wear in my lifetime, but did not."—English paper.

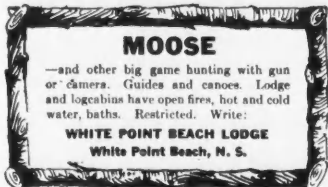
If you disapprove of policemen being armed, please sign a pledge that you will not find fault if a policeman allows a man who assaulted or robs you to escape.—High River Times.

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NEW HOME FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES
It is announced that the Prince has acquired a permanent country residence at Sunningdale—Fort Belvedere. It is a fine old house, the property of the Crown, between Virginia Water and Sunningdale, half a mile off the main Southampton to London road. It is a noted golfing centre.

Centenary of Upper Canada College

Old Boys from Many Parts of America Gather for the Event

THE hundredth birthday of Upper Canada College, Toronto is being attended by a great many Old Boys in Canada and elsewhere. A bronze tablet is being unveiled on the east wall of the Canadian General Electric building, corner of King and Simcoe streets, which stands where the College was first situated. The tablet, unveiled by the Hon. Ulick Colborne-Vivian, grandson of the founder, reads as follows:

"From 1829 to 1891 the block bounded by King, Simcoe, Adelaide and John streets, then known as Russell Square, was occupied by the buildings and grounds of Upper Canada College."

This tablet was placed here on September the thirteenth, 1929, at the time of the Centenary of the College, by Old Boys from all over the world.

Solum non animus mutant."

Social functions will be the Centenary Ball at the Royal York Hotel on the night of Friday Sept. 13th. A garden party at the College, as well as an all-day cricket match between the Toronto Cricket Club and U.C.C. Past and Present. The first College Cricket Club dates back to 1836, in which year it defeated the rest of Ontario. The first ball bowled in this year's game is the identical ball with which the College was victorious in 1848.

In the evening the Centenary Dinner speakers include His Excellency the Governor General, the Hon. Vincent Massey, the Hon. James Macdonald, the Hon. Howard Ferguson, Professor Stephen Leacock, and others. The preacher at the special service at St. James Cathedral for Old Boys and friends of the College on Sept. 15th is the Rev. K. D. MacMillan, Principal of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

Upper Canada College is the oldest school of its kind west of Quebec. It was founded in 1829 by Sir John Colborne (later Lord Seaton), then Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and marked a very important step forward in the development of education in the province. "The College," as it is known to all Old Boys, was faced at times with great difficulties, political and otherwise, but these were always successfully surmounted. Some 10,000 boys have passed through the school in the century of its history which has just been completed. Nearly half of this number are still living, and are scattered throughout the world.

The official title of Visitor is perhaps not as well known in this country as in the Old World. For Colleges it corresponds to that of Chancellor in a University. The Visitor of Upper Canada was long the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, but in 1920 the Prince of Wales, who was then in Canada, did the College the honour of accepting the position. The Prince has sent his good wishes in the following letter:—

"I am glad to hear that the Centenary of Upper Canada College will be marked by fitting celebrations next September, and feel sure that Old Boys throughout Can-

ada will welcome this opportunity of commemorating the close of the first century of their old school's honourable history.

(signed) Edward P. Visitor."

The present Principal of the school is Mr. W. L. Grant, who has held this office since December, 1917. A son of Principal Grant of Queen's University, he was educated at Queen's and Oxford, at both of which he subsequently taught until the outbreak of the Great War took him into the Army.

Mr. W. G. Gooderham is both Chairman of the Board of Governors and President of the Old Boys' Association. As all Old Boys know, he is also one of the best and best-beloved friends of the College.

An amusing story comes from the Preparatory school where one of the boys too young to take part in the Centenary was overheard making a speech to some of his chums, which was intended to be the speech he would make at the next Centenary! Only the most optimistic of Old Boys will put off their appearance at a centenary until another hundred years have passed!

A curious omission is that the College, in spite of the many celebrated men who have visited it, has never had a book in which their signatures are recorded. In view of the many who are coming to the Centenary, a very handsome volume is being prepared, the gift of one of the Old Boys, in which the signatures of Lord Willington and others will be recorded.

Swinnburne Disliked Emerson

AFTER Emerson's visit to England in 1873, he was quoted in an American newspaper in an interview most uncomplimentary to several Britons, including Swinnburne. The poet wrote Emerson really a contained letter, remonstrating. When he received no reply, he conceived such a hatred for Emerson that he wrote again, and this time, he later told Kernahan:

"I merely informed him, in language of the strictest reserve, that he was a hoary-headed and toothless baboon, who, first lifted into notice on the shoulder of Carlyle now spits and splutters from a filthier platform of his own fouling."

They were talking about women friends. "Do you see Emma often?" one inquired.

"Oh, yes, quite frequently," the other replied.

"Is she happily married?"

"Is she? I should say so. Why, that girl is so happily married she has to go to the theatre for a good cry." *Epoch Herald.*

The Colonel: "I just crept out and shot the brute in my pajamas."

Dolly: "But, Colonel, how did the elephant get into your pajamas?"



CANADA AT HAGUE RADIO PARLEY
W. A. Rush, of the Radio Branch of the Canadian Department of Marine, one of the delegates from this country.



CANADA AT HAGUE RADIO PARLEY
Major W. A. Steele, of the Department of National Defence, who is one of the delegates from this country.



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Chaper. "H. nestly, now, you would never have thought this car of mine was one I had bought second-hand, would you?"
Coles. "Never in my life. I thought you had made it yourself."—Answers

WHEN I saw John Drinkwater's comedy "Bird in Hand" on the second night of its New York run last April (a run which still continues) the prophetic character of some of its speeches was not so apparent as it is to-day. For in the small talk of a group of eight people in the village inn, which is the locale of the play, the ensuing triumph of the Labor party in Great Britain was plainly forecast. Drinkwater is indeed a fortunate man; because the occurrences which have focussed general attention on political events in Great Britain have given added interest to this gentle and whimsical comedy. In fact the play apart from its obvious merits as an entertainment ranks as a thoughtful diagnosis of the psychological currents which brought about the overthrow of the Baldwin administration, the rebellion of the more youthful elements in English social life against the ideas of the older generation. Cunnily indeed did Mr. Drinkwater select his locale—a hamlet in a backwater of England off the Oxford Road where Victorian ideas are making a last stand. The underlying theme of "Bird in Hand" is the incursion of modern ideas as to the rights of youth, in such an ancient stronghold of conservatism. The resemblance of "Bird in Hand" in its central theme, to such pre-war dramas as the late Stanley Houghton's "Hindle Wakes" and "The Younger Generation" is obvious; but the note is different. Here it is not youth which is battling for its conceptions of liberty so much as age which is engaged in a struggle for recognition—and already defeated in the struggle. The prophetic note to which allusion has been made is to be found in the fact that the young people are members of the Labor party, particularly to young dilettante. Beverley, son of a newly rich commercial peer, and the unseen but much discussed Annette, daughter of a Cockney sardine traveller, but herself secretary to an eminent labor leader.

The extraordinary skill of Drinkwater is apparent in the manner in which he has brought the living issues of British social life which were rapidly ripening when he first produced "Bird in Hand" in London last year, into so quaint an environment as Thomas Greenleaf's ancient inn; and intertwined them with a half farcical love story. But despite the thoughtfulness of much of the dialogue the playgoer who is looking for pure entertainment need not be frightened. There is plenty of fun of the type that in the hands of a less tasteful and distinguished writer than Drinkwater would have lapsed into slapstick. Drinkwater's theatrical instinct is inherent and indeed hereditary, for he is a son of A. E. Drinkwater, a noted comedian and farce-writer of a quarter of a century ago. The art of "putting things over" he seemingly learned in his cradle. The ancient humors of English farce are apparent in the second act when the august and fussy Ambrose Godolphin, K.C., and the irresponsible young Beverley go to bed in the same room, and each reveals his characteristic ways of settling himself for the night, with comic results. And in every line uttered by the pleasant little Cockney sardine traveller there is an adroit and joyous sense of theatre.

Obviously however, Mr. Drinkwater's care and affection have been mainly bestowed on the delineation of that sterling type of ancient country, the traditional backbone of England—Thomas Greenleaf. This is one of the most interesting character studies that has been given to the English theatre in recent years, and I fancy that Drinkwater's contemporary dramatists (even the immortal "G.B.S." himself) must have been struck with admiration by its skill.

The company organized this summer in London to present "Bird in Hand" in Canada and other parts of this continent, as an auxiliary to the original one which came to America last spring, is adequate in every respect. The London stage director who assembled it did not make the mistake of insisting that the various members give imitations of the original cast; but has permitted them a free development. In two instances at least—the impersonations of the eminent lawyer, Godolphin, K.C., by Douglas Jefferies and the irresponsible Beverley by Richard Littledale, the results are better than in the New York production. Mr. Jefferies is especially notable in the precision and finesse of his performance; and Mr. Littledale truer to the type of insouciant young men allied with the Labor party.

Though somewhat different in individuality from Mr. Lomas, the famous actor who created Greenleaf in America, Perry Rhodes gives a most stimulating and interesting characterization of the die-hard but

admirable Greenleaf. The richness and raciness of his voice and the authority of his style impart a delightful pungency and humanity to the role. Elliott Makeham is irresistible in his gentle humor as the sardine traveller who regards himself as an authority on many matters. The other members of the cast have also an ingratiating English quality.

Hector Charlesworth

MONCKTON Hoffe's drama of everyday life, "Many Waters," one of London's outstanding successes of the last theatrical year, comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for a week's engagement commencing Monday evening, September 16th. With the original English cast, the production is being sponsored in Canada and the United States by Arch Selwyn in association with Charles B. Cochran, noted London producer.

"Many Waters" is a gripping drama of two characters in whose lives romance, tragedy, and adventure play an equal part. It was so enthusiastically received when first revealed at the Ambassadors Theatre in London that it ran there for over a year to continuously capacity audiences. Featured in the cast will be Ernest Truax, well known American stage star, and Marda Vanne, celebrated English actress. Truax returns after an absence of three years during which time he played in London with great success. Miss Vanne has lately established herself as one of Great Britain's leading actresses. They will be assisted by a distinguished company. "Many Waters" will begin its New York engagement at the Maxine Elliott Theatre upon the completion of its Toronto engagement.

LONDON spotlights should be moved to the seaports. The centre of current theatrical life has not been the stage, but the docks from which liners leave for New York. Owing largely to the Selwyn-Cochran combine and to Brady, Woods, the Shuberts and Miller, twelve London plays, with something over 300 British actors, are either on the way, ready to depart or hastily casting for autumn appearances in New York.

The largest part of the exodus is due to the combination of the forces of C. B. Cochran and Arch Selwyn. Six plays are scheduled for New York under their management. Brady has given an interview in the London papers about the "British complex" of the New York theatre, and pages which were recently groaning over the influx of American actors to this country are now jubilant to see the tide turned the other way.

The English newspapers have their own ideas on theatrical publicity, and Cochran has managed to create a raging controversy over the question whether the American or English chorus girl is the prettier. They have engaged Miss Evelyn Laye to play in New York in the part in "Bitter Sweet" created in London by Peggy Wood, and have contrived to get that on the front pages by announcing she is to receive "the largest salary ever paid an artiste in light musical entertainment"—the figure unspecified. Ernest Truax has completed a not altogether satisfactory week at Goldens Green Theatre in "Many Waters," the Monckton Hoffe play with Nicholas Hannen played in London, and is now on the way to New York via Canada. Marda Vanne will play the

original part. Other Cochran-Selwyn offerings include "Wake Up, Dream"; Galsworthy's "Exiled" and "Skin Game," and Sean O'Casey's "The Silver Tassell." According to the latest theatrical calendar the exchange is not altogether one-sided.

Edgar Wallace is managing the production of Herbert Ashton's "Brothers," playing at the Adelphi. Woods, in conjunction with Sir Alfred Butt, is planning to present "The Bachelor Father" at the Globe on September 30. Brady is planning a later production of "Street Scene," but the theatre has not yet been chosen. Undoubtedly the major dramatic event of the London season, however, will be the opening of Shaw's "Apple Cart" at the Queen's Theatre on September 17. It is understood the Theatre Guild will not get the play to New York before spring.

THE story of the celebrated musical comedy "Humpty Dumpty," in which "Wee Georgie" Wood, Dan Leno, Jr., Florence Hunter, Fred Conquest and other well known English musical comedy stars will be seen at the Princess all next week, is a jolly conglomeration of fairy tales and nursery rhymes. It begins with the egg poised on the castle walls of the King who has been warned that, should it ever fall, his throne will be imperilled. It does fall, of course, and out comes Humpty—a stripling aged 2,407 years, with the feelings and appearance of a school boy. From the wreckage of the eggshell Humpty extracts a parchment, which tells him that four wishes are allotted to him, and will be gratified instantly. Each scene is closely linked with the one that follows, and the story is one that should make a tremendous appeal to youngsters. In almost every scene there are exquisite color effects and groupings, and there can easily be conflicts of opinion as to which set is the most captivating. But there will be unanimity on the general excellence of the whole. In singing, comedy, dancing, principals and the large chorus of more than fifty performers set a standard that makes the show one of the treats of the season.

MAURICE COLBOURNE and Barry Jones already on hand to supervise production work for their presentation of Shavian repertoire this season were joined early this week by the members of their company who sailed from England via the Duchess of Atholl.

Creating an enviable reputation and winning the regard of audiences all over the Dominion and in many of the most critical centres of the United States during the initial tour last year, these two young British actors again undertake a most ambitious program, and they admit that even Bernard Shaw was a little staggered when they assured him that Canadian audiences would stand for man and superman in full.

"What the Hell scene, too," gasped Shaw.

"Yes, wherever we find that there are masseurs enough to take care of the company after the performances" was Colbourne's reassuring reply.

The presence of such popular members of last year's company as Constance Pellissier, Philis Coghlan, Rule Pyott, Peter Spagnoletti, Lambert Larking, and John Counsell will be most acceptable to theatre-goers, while the addition of Margaret Raw-



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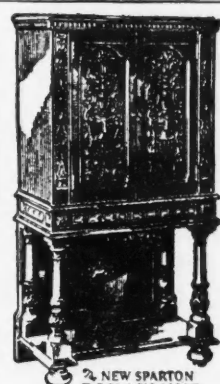


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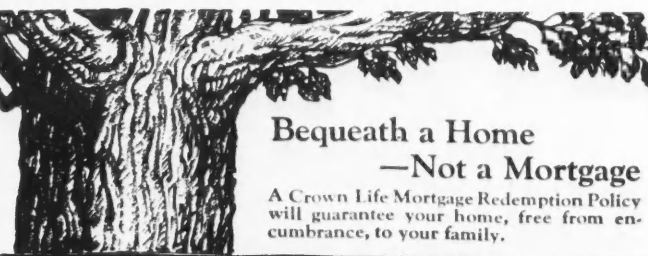
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THE summer theatre may or may not present a big, clear graph of a national taste, but it certainly gives more than an inkling of what is favored. When June comes along Europe is no different from the United States; city people go to the country and vice versa. In Vienna, Berlin and London, all drama centers, the arrival of the heated season is the signal for the closing of more than half the playhouses. Shows that remain, or are newly produced, lean toward less mental subjects, and a slight air of frivolity may be discerned at those infrequent moments when a buyer appears at the box office. Puny offerings struggle in, are given their just due by the newspaper commentators and promptly disappear. All this is a familiar picture over here, but an examination of the plays Europe supports in summer alongside the successes and failures of Manhattan in the drearier drama months should constitute a fairly accurate cross section of comparative public taste under the burden of a rapidly rising barometer.

The figures used in this miniature survey were obtainable in Vienna, Berlin, London and New York during the months of July and August. Beginning in Vienna in the first week of July, there were but eight theatres in active operation. As the state opera was then playing Johann Strauss's "Ein Nacht in Venedig" (A



WEE GEORGIE WOOD
The versatile young English comedian who appears in the Canadian tour of the musical extravaganza, "Humpty Dumpty", playing at the Princess Theatre all next week.

Night in Venice), it is included in the list. In addition to this operetta there were three others in the city, so that exactly half the houses in Vienna were given over to this form of entertainment, which was, of course, to be expected in the city that is admittedly the home of operetta. Three of the other four theatres were showing comedies, and the other offered "Rivalen" (What Price Glory?), which was therefore the only drama in town.

Outstanding successes were Franz

Lehar's "Friederike," based on episodes in the life of Johann Wolfgang Goethe, and "Roses of Florida," also an operetta, which is merely another way of saying that the gay Austrian capital is still strong for productions made up of equal parts of romance and music.

In Berlin the following week there were eleven theatres open, which presented three operettas, two musical comedies, five comedies and one drama. The biggest hits were Reinhardt's revival of Strauss's "Die Fledermaus" and "Reporter" (The Front Page). Here again about half the list was made up of music shows, another obvious indication of the national taste. With the exception of these two pieces and a revival of "Offenbach's 'Blaubart' the Berlin theatres were all undecided as to whether to call it a season or continue and hope for better times.

The one serious piece on the boards was "Revolte im Erziehungsheim" (Revolt in the Reformatory), which was being presented by a group of young players, some of whom were semi-professionals. So that no matter how eagerly Berlin may lend an ear in the regular season to the new drama and other plays which appeal to the mind, their summer intelligence quotient is very low indeed.

Passing on to London ten days later we find an amazing situation—of the twenty-four productions in active operation eleven, or nearly half, were dramas, serious and otherwise. There is apparently no other place on earth where such a large summer audience may be found for the cerebral play. Your Londoner takes his serious play seriously at the time of year when other places discard it almost entirely. While the term cerebral may be a complete misnomer when applied to some of these eleven plays, they were not comedies and they all had more or less dramatic value. In the list we have included "Rope," "The Tiger in Men" (the least important of the lot), "The Infinite Shoeblick," "A Bill of Divorcement," "Journey's End," "The Matriarch," "The Stranger Within," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," "The Sacred Flame," "Persons Unknown," by Edgar Wallace, which finds its way to this classification as drama, though there is nothing serious about it, and "A Cup of Kindness." This is an imposing list for any time of the year, but a public which support them in summer, and what a summer! deserves laurels.

In addition to these plays there were in London five comedies, four musical comedies, two revues and two operettas. Three of the five comedies then on view were "The First Mrs. Fraser," by St. John Ervine; "By Candle Light" and "Murder on the Second Floor," all of which will be seen here this fall.

By examining Mr. Zolotow's theatre list of about the same date we find that in New York twenty-one temples of Thespis are struggling along with one operetta, five revues, four musical comedies, seven comedies and four dramas. We also can point with no little pride to the two biggest hits "Journey's End" and "Street Scene."

London's superior number of twenty-four theatres as against our twenty-one may be explained quite easily by pointing to the newest entrant in the amusement business, the talking picture. In Piccadilly there are several already being shown with success, but then every former legitimate house on Broadway above Forty-second Street now has them. As we always had a much larger number of summer shows here in former years, the answer is obvious. English managers predict that the "talkie" will triple in popularity in London during the coming season, and that a list of active houses

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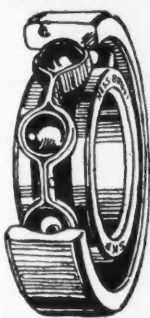


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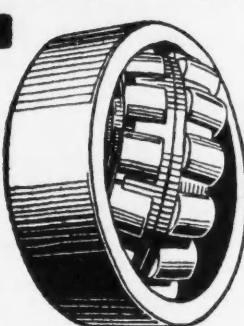
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next summer will tell a different story. but let it be set down on the record that in this year of grace, 1929, during the months of July and August, London was the theatrical leader of the world.

A recapitulation of the summer theatre situation in these four important dramatic centres show Vienna favoring operettas, Berlin strong for operettas and comedies, musical and straight; London for dramas and New York comedies and... heading the list.

The ever-changing public taste probably will be fascinated by something else when next summer rolls around, Floorwalker—"I know it. But he insisted that he was wrong."—American Legion Monthly.

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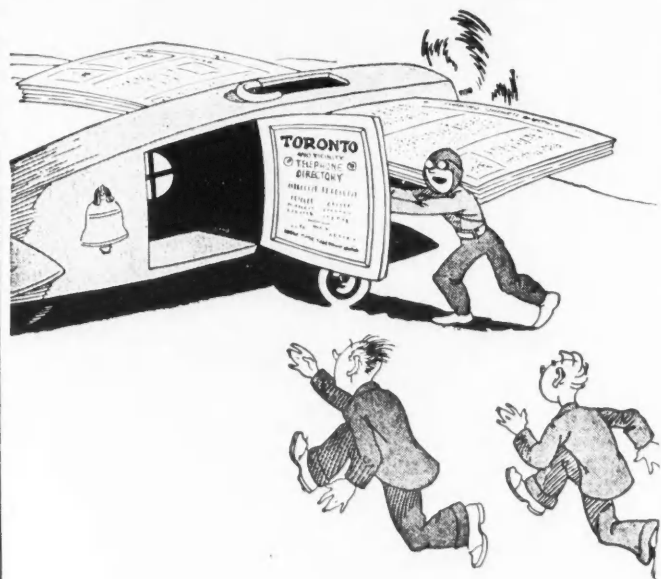
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satirist which had so amused the contributor that he had taken the trouble to translate them, in order that they might be enjoyed by his fellow countrymen. There success was immediate and thereafter for several months they appeared regularly to the accompaniment of salvos of delighted roars. Who was this J. L. Wetcheek? The publishers did not know. Presumably his translator would. Lion Feuchtwanger was besieged with questions. When was Wetcheek born, was he alive or dead, where did he live? These and other questions he answered with the glee of the proverbial small boy pulling the wool over his teacher's eyes. Then someone noticed that Wetcheek was the literal translation of Feuchtwanger, and the game was up. The author was writing a play in 1924 and had wished to incorporate in it several poems, and wrote for the purpose the first of the Smith Ballads. He thought to produce the play as a translation from the work of an American writer; and as a test of the feasibility of the hoax had offered the verses, ostensibly in translation, to the "Tagblatt".

There is little to be said about the style or technique of the verses. The verse is halting. They are meticulously rhymed but entirely free from any attempt at conventional meter. Indeed they are almost the freest of free verse if one forgets the careful rhyming. But this does not seem to, in any way, seriously effect the interest of the work. Perhaps it lends it a charm and freedom which is often lacking in light satirical verse, especially in translation. A word should be said here in praise of Miss Thompson's clever translation of a work which must have presented many serious difficulties. The illustrations in black and white, by Aladjalov have caught the spirit of the jest admirably and have entered into the game by adding a subtle and delightful humour all their own. It is rarely one encounters a book of satirical verse to which you can give yourself with the abandon and gusto which characterized my reading and re-reading of these witty satires of Babbitt and his foreign brothers.

Sappers and Others

"TEMPLE TOWER" by "Sapper"; Hodder and Stoughton-Musson, Toronto; 320 pages; \$2.00.

"BARRON IXELL: CRIME BREAKER", by Oscar Schisgal; Longmans Green, Toronto; 316 pages; \$2.00.

"THE INFALLIBLE SYSTEM" by Charles Kingston; The Bodley Head, London; 296 pages; 7/6.

By W. S. MUNE

"TEMPLE TOWER" is another Bulldog Drummond yarn, and well up to the standard of its five predecessors. Indeed, I am of the opinion that it reads better than "The Female of the Species." This is rather remarkable, for "Sapper" must be getting pretty well fed up with his hero by this time. Perhaps what makes Hugh Drummond's exploits such thoroughly good reading is that they are told with such apparent zest, as if they were a tip-top story that the author could no longer keep to himself. To this gusto is wedded a delightful casualness in dealing out blood, murder, and sudden death. That is part of the joke. "Sapper" is always successful in his *Grand Guignol* touches, because he never asks us to be serious too long over them. He always gives us good measure, too, of exciting incident and rapid movement unspooled by the ratiocination that is the curse of so many mystery yarns. Drummond and the reader never see more than one jump ahead, but the story is a succession of very energetic jumps. Something should be said, too, of the joyous exuberance of the dialogue. Hugh describes somebody or other as a "Muttonheaded poop," for example. This spaciousness of language goes along with the hero's other attributes: his height, his strength, his magnificent casualness, his uselessness of feature, his prodigious capacity for beer, his unfailing ability to "scent the genuine article" in scraps and conspiracies, his general combination of superman and super boy, Gargantua plus Sir Bevis plus Tom Sawyer. This type of story is a purely English product in its delightful combination of violent excitement, fair-play, and sheer high spirits.

There are no high spirits about Barron Ixell. He takes himself very seriously indeed. The present book consists of four long tales already printed in one of the popular detective story magazines. In each of these, Barron Ixell, American criminal investigator extraordinary, is called in to unravel some mystery that the police of Paris or Brussels or Berlin or Geneva have given up as hopeless. Needless to say, he always succeeds, but the writer has not been able to convince us that the mystery was mysterious enough or the sleuth clever enough to warrant



NORMAN MATSON
Author of "Doctor Fogg", a satire aimed at the Machine Age recently published by Macmillan, price \$2.00.

all the fuss. The pompous style and continual straining after a continental atmosphere do not help the stories. Nevertheless, the book will do for a train journey if it is not too hot.

"The Infallible System" is unsatisfactory because the author knew too much about his subject. Mr. Kingston has given us at least one book on Monte Carlo, and another two or three on rogues and adventures, all interesting and authoritative. But when he tries to turn his researches into fiction, he is embarrassed by too much material. Plot construction is not his strong point, and in this novel, a situation that could have been worked out in the space of an ordinary short story is dragged through three hundred pages. A mystery story requires little background, and only the most conventional characterization. In this book, the author tries to combine mystery yarn, psychological novel, and guide-book to Monte Carlo. For expert skippers only.

The Forest

"THE CHALLENGE OF THE BUSH" by Courtney Riley Cooper; McClelland and Stewart, Toronto; \$2.00.

By JEAN GRAHAM

THE teller of this pine-scented tale is of the goodly fellowship of Curwood and Zane Grey—even if he be a newcomer. When he writes of the great open spaces we hear the north wind blow and see the varied flashing of the Aurora Borealis. We have all the elements of adventure—a background of forest and cataraet, with a hint here and there of underground wealth, a villain of unscrupulous type and a woman who is much worse. There is a hero who has been a movie star and a heroine who has dared the terrors of an unknown wilderness. Add into these a mysterious double murder and a bush fire and you have the ingredients for a stirring romance which will probably find its way into a moving picture—a talkie one, at that. Mr. Cooper knows how to pile on his sensations, keeping the most thrilling for the last. It is a healthy story, with all its thrills, for the life is one which calls for courage, truth and fidelity. Mr. Cooper writes of Northern Ontario with the sureness of one who knows the country and its sturdy inhabitants. If his depiction of its dangers and chances is to the life, then, even the California of Bret Harte did not yield more hairbreadth escapes than our own Northland. Mr. Cooper has found romance in the land of the muskeg, and has written a memorable story.

A biography of Henrik Ibsen will be ready in the Fall. It is "Ibsen, the Master Builder," by A. E. Zuckor, and has been based partly on material concerning the dramatist and reformer that has only recently come to light. Henry Holt will publish it.

Also on the Longmans Green list for September is Louise Schultz Boas's "A Great Rich Man," "the first biography of Sir Walter Scott in the twentieth century spirit."

The class was having its weekly talk on painting, and teacher said, "Sir Joshua Reynolds was able, with a single stroke of his brush, to change a smiling face into a frowning one." "That's nothing," muttered little Jimmy, "my maw c'n do that."—R. & M. Magazine.

"Now, Mary, when you bathe the baby, be sure and use the thermometer to test the water."

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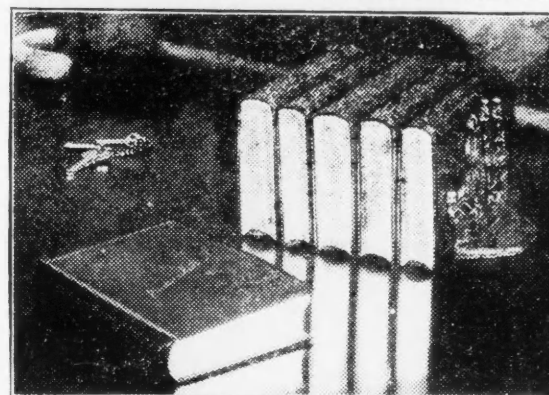
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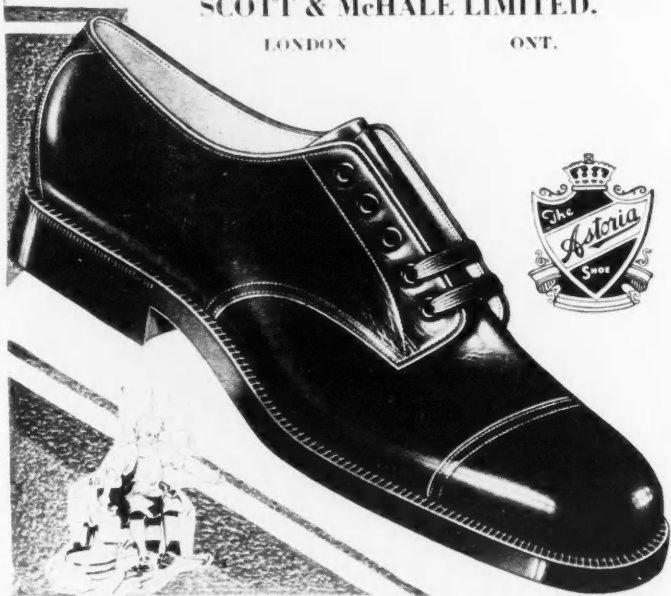
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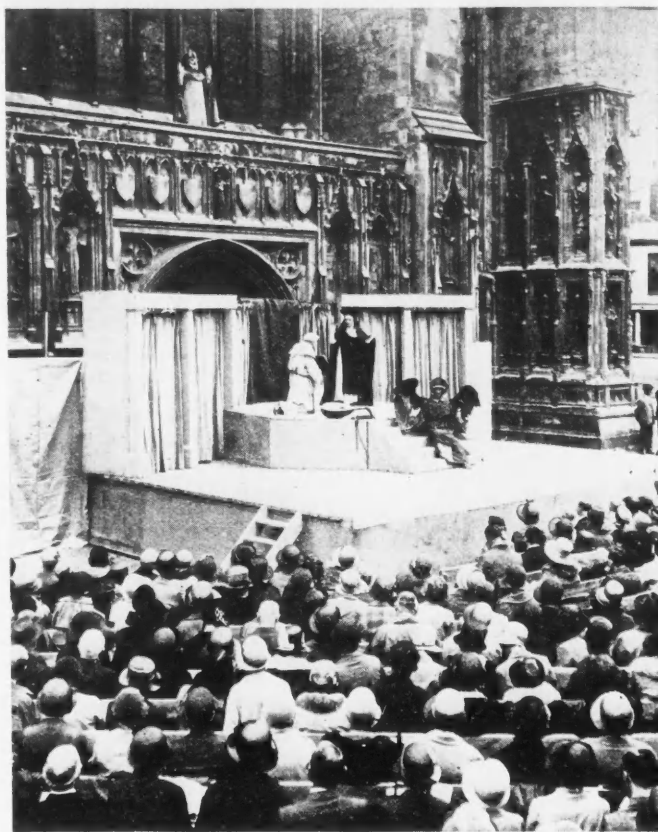
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"EVERYMAN" OUTSIDE CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL
A scene in the morality play "Everyman," performed recently outside the west door of Canterbury Cathedral by the Norwich Players. All the performers remained anonymous.

MUSIC and DRAMA

REGINALD STEWART, the well-known Canadian pianist, recently gave a recital over the British Broadcasting circuit, which was widely praised. He rendered the Nocturne in F Major, the Ballade in A Flat, and two études by Chopin, as well as "Sospiero" and the Fifteenth Hungarian Rhapsody of Liszt. Mr. Stewart has been engaged to play at concerts and also conduct the London Symphony Orchestra at Albert Hall on April 6th, 1930. This is one of the "celebrity series" of afternoon concerts, other artists being Kreisler, Meinhart, Austral, Chalabian, Furt Wangler and Toscanini.

ON THE program of her recital which will open the New York concert season in Town Hall on October 1st, Esther Dale, Soprano, will feature a song, "The Return from Town," written by the American composer, Constance Herreshoff. It will have its place in a group of lyrics by Ernest Walker, Charles Villiers-Stanford and Tom Dobson. Miss Dale will open her program with Thomas Morley's "Sweet Nymph, come to thy lover," which will be followed by English folksongs arranged by Grainger and Corder, and Weber's "The Pain of Love." A group of German lieder will contain unacknowledged items: Beethoven's "Andenkens" and "Wonne der Wehmuth," Brahms' "Es liegt sich so lieblich im Lenze," and "Blauer Sommer" and "Mutterglocken" by Richard Strauss. There will also be a group of French lyrics by Debussy, Ravel and Poldowski.

PAULINE DANFORTH, the talented young American pianist of Boston, will be under the exclusive management of Beckhard & Macfarlane, Inc., during the coming season. Miss Danforth's reputation as an interpretative artist by her concert work during the last few years has been thoroughly established, and her progress has been such as to warrant roseate expectations for her future. Among the engagements already booked for her is an appearance as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

FERNANDA DORIA, a mezzosoprano, who sang at the Steel Pier, Atlantic City, in June, was re-engaged for a second appearance there on August 25. She was heard in an afternoon concert at that popular resort, and in the evening sang the role of Nancy in a concert performance of "Martha." Miss Doria will make three appearances with the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company in "Das Rheingold" on November 21, "Die Walkure" on December 12, and "Hansel und Gretel" on December 26. In addition to other operatic engagements which are pending, Miss Doria is being extensively booked in recital, and will make a tour of Eastern Canada in November.

THE trouble question of the artistic future of Paul Robeson, one of the outstanding contributions of America to the international theatrical world of today, has moved a decided step toward solution of the London producer of "Journey's End," Mr. Browne has concluded arrangements to present Paul Robeson in the title role of Shakespeare's "Othello" in London next Spring. Mr. Browne further announces that he has an op-

tion on the great negro actor in this role for later appearances in the United States and Canada, as well as an option on his appearance in the same role on the films.

After graduation from Rutgers and Columbia Law School, it will be remembered that Robeson made his dramatic debut with triumphant success in O'Neill's "All God's Chillun Got Wings" and "The Emperor Jones" in 1923; that, after another success in "Black Boy," he made a concert tour to Europe in 1927, that he made his London debut in "Show Boat" in the spring of 1928, and that a suit for breach of contract initiated last fall by Caroline Dudley Regan resulted in his suspension by the Actors' Equity Association, and that an injunction to prevent his further appearance in "Show Boat" in London was denied by the English courts.

How the English producer expects to unravel these complications was not indicated in his radiogram, but it is likely that he will have a further announcement to make when he disembarks from the Aquitania.

ACCORDING to an announcement by Morris Gest, Balieff's Chauve-Souris will set out next Monday on the longest and most comprehensive tour of the American continent which this celebrated Russian company has ever undertaken. After a summer vacation spent in France, the Chauve-Souris company of thirty people will depart from Cherbourg on Wednesday, September 18, arriving on the White Star Liner Homeric, on September 25. Balieff, himself, will precede the company by a week, sailing on the Olympic on September 11, arriving September 17. The scenery and costumes will also come aboard the Olympic. After a few days in New York, the company will proceed to Canada to open in Montreal on October 7 its twenty second year of existence, and its seventh season in America.

From Montreal the route will continue through Toronto to the middle west where the cities of Columbus, Indianapolis, Dayton and Louisville will have their first glimpse of this unique organization. Virgin territory will also be visited as the company swings south to Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, Birmingham and New Orleans. Owing to the cosmopolitan nature of the latter city it will be the first on the route to play host to Balieff's Chauve-Souris for a fortnight. The southwest, also new territory, will follow with engagements in Houston, Dallas, San Antonio and El Paso.

Recalling the unprecedented success which Balieff scored on his first trip to California two seasons ago, Mr. Gest has booked the company in Los Angeles for two weeks beginning Christmas week and in San Francisco for three weeks in January. Continuing northward, the company will play engagements in Portland, Seattle and Vancouver and then turn eastward again, playing in Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, and Winnipeg.

Crossing the border once more, the company will be seen for the first time in St. Paul and Minneapolis and the tour will be brought to a close in April with engagements in Milwaukee and Chicago.

Writing to Mr. Gest recently, Balieff discloses the fact that he will

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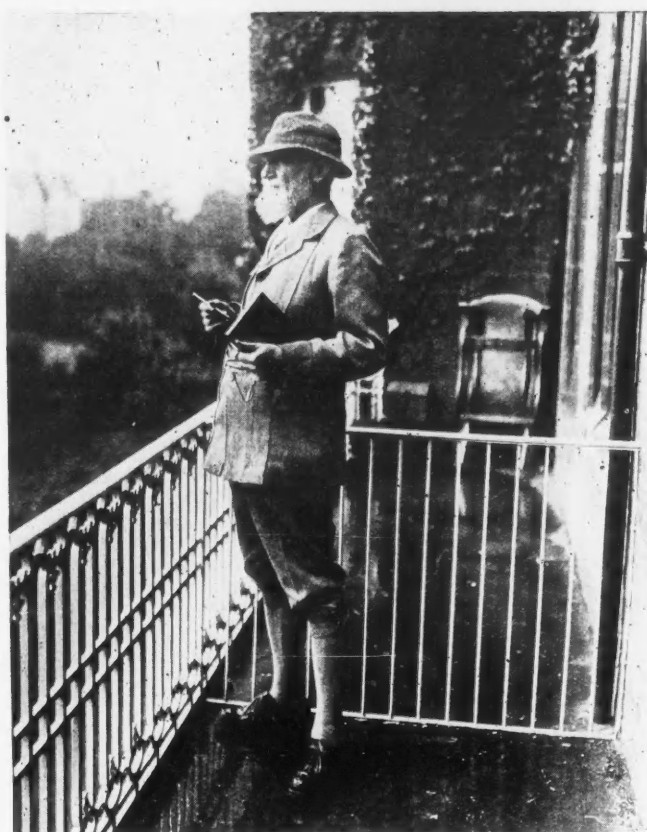
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RESTING BETWEEN REHEARSALS
"G. B. S." who has been superintending the London production of his new play "The Applecart," already produced in Polish at Warsaw. Rehearsals were held at Malvern, in Worcestershire.

bring with him two complete changes of program, one of them consisting of the outstanding numbers of the entire career of his theatre for the first time, and the other substantially the same program which New York and only a few cities on the Atlantic seaboard saw and hailed last season.

THE Philadelphia Orchestra and the League of Composers will give the first American performances of Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps" (The Rite of Spring) next April under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, according to the orchestra's recently issued prospectus for its thirtieth season. Present plans contemplate two New York performances on April 22-23, one for the orchestra's New York subscribers and one for those of the League of Composers, but the dates have not yet been finally settled. The Philadelphia performances will take place in the Metropolitan Opera House of that city in the subscription performances of April 11, 12 and 14.

The orchestra will give its usual series of ten New York concerts on Tuesday evenings in Carnegie Hall with the possible exception of "Le Sacre." The dates are October 22, November 19, December 17, Leopold Stokowski conducting; December 31, January 14, 28, February 11, 25, Ossip Gabrilowitsch conducting; April 8, 22, Mr. Stokowski conducting. As last season, Mr. Stokowski will take a mid-season vacation. For most of the interim the guest conductor will be Mr. Gabrilowitsch, conductor of the Detroit Symphony, who will be in charge from Decem-

ber 27 to March 1. The conductors to appear in Philadelphia during the rest of March, before Mr. Stokowski's reappearance on March 28 have not yet been announced.

A feature of the season in Philadelphia will be the first American performances of the music of Mousorgski's "Boris Godunoff," according to the original score, which will be offered in concert form under Mr. Stokowski's direction on November 29-30 and December 2, with soloists and chorus. The version of "Boris" given at the Metropolitan is the more familiar one much edited by Rimsky-Korsakoff. Present plans of the orchestra do not call for a New York presentation of the "Boris" music.

The Philadelphia season from November 4 to April 26, includes seventy regular subscription concerts; thirty Friday afternoons, thirty Saturday evenings and ten Monday evenings. Prices are to remain as before. Soloists announced include Jose Iturbi, Abram Chasins and Vladimir Horowitz, pianists; Nathan Milstein and Jascha Heifetz, violinists; Gregor Piatigorsky and Hans Kindler, cellists.

Mr. Stokowski returned to America last week and will begin his season September 23 with a week of making records. Under his direction the orchestra will give a broadcast concert for the first time on October 6.

"Le Sacre du Printemps" was first performed by the Diaghileff ballet in Paris at the Champs-Elysees Theatre on May 29, 1913. Pierre Monteux conducting, and met with a somewhat stormy reception. As a concert piece it was first performed in this country in 1922 by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Mr. Stokowski, who did not, however, give it in New York. This city waited two years longer for the first hearing of this music, which was finally introduced here by the Boston Symphony under Mr. Monteux on January 31, 1924. Since then it has also been played here by the Philharmonic New York Symphony and Philadelphia orchestras and at the Stadium.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch will also conduct the Detroit Symphony in a New York concert. Another expected visitor from the central states is the Cleveland Orchestra, which probably will make its usual annual Carnegie Hall appearance under Nikolai Sokoloff.

THE advantages to the local musical public through connection of the local Philharmonic Concerts with the Philharmonic Management in other cities is reflected in the artists and attractions presented each season. Through this connection Toronto music lovers are enabled to hear the Detroit Symphony Orchestra with its full complement of men as an annual event. The Detroit organization has attained a high standard among the symphonic forces of the country and seems to grow with each succeeding season. Novelties are sought after by the Philharmonic management and among them are Jose Iturbi, Spanish pianist, and La Argentina, Spanish dancer, who are to appear in the coming series. A Spanish vogue has swept over the artistic world during the past twelve months and for that reason Jose Iturbi, who is making his first American tour, is booked for the local series. La Argentina will be making her second Toronto appearance. As in every other city where she appeared last season this dainty and captivating young woman



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scored an overwhelming triumph in her Toronto debut. Her second appearance will doubtless attract another huge audience. The promise that Benamino Gigli, Italian tenor, from the Metropolitan Opera Company, will appear is appreciated by the local musical public. The concluding number will be given by two of the greatest artists of the concert field. Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano, and John Charles Thomas, baritone. Usually these artists appear in individual recitals but wishing to give to Philharmonic patrons an unusual offering, the combination was made for several of the cities in which Philharmonic concerts are given and Toronto was among the fortunate cities. Miss Agnes Steels, local manager, reports a large sale of season tickets and continuance of the sale throughout the present month.

ETHEL BARRYMORE is enjoying one of the most successful tours of her distinguished career in a repertory of her latest New York successes, "The Kingdom of God," and "The Love Duel."

Her Denver and Los Angeles engagements were outstanding events in those cities and in San Francisco, where she is now playing, she has again been accorded unstinted praise by the critics and the heartiest welcome on the part of theatregoers.

"The stage is where I belong," declared Miss Barrymore recently in refusing offers to appear on the screen. "All the inducements offered me do not move me. I always have wanted my own company and my own theatre, and the opportunity to create a repertory organization. This, Mr. Lee Shubert has made possible, and I do not intend to let anything interfere with my endeavor to achieve this ambition."

"Every year two or three plays will be produced," said this noted star in discussing her aims. "These will be as diversified as possible. We hope to present a group of dramas which will be quite representative of the finest quality of the stage, ancient and modern. I especially want to produce a Greek play, in which I trust we will be able to realize and make real to modern audiences the true spirit of the Greeks."

"Of Shakespeare, we will give 'Measure for Measure,' a magnificent play which has not been acted in America for many decades. Mme. Modjeska, I believe, was the last actress seen as Isabella in this country. Isabella is a beautiful char-

acter, one which appeals to me for her rich sincerity, truth and nobility. "Already Daniel Reid's dramatization of Julia Peterkin's 'Scarlet Sister Mary' has been announced for our next production in January."

"I also intend to revive from time to time some of the dramas I have acted, several of which I never had the opportunity to present in many cities on tour. One of these will be Gerhardt Hauptmann's fine 'Rosa Bernd' and another will be Edward Sheldon's 'The Lady of the Camellias'."

WHEN Ethel Barrymore, at the invitation of the University of California, inspected the Greek Theater in Berkeley and was met there by the Greek Theater committee, she told Dr. William Popper, the chairman, that to act in a Greek tragedy was one of the dreams of her life which shortly will be realized. The committee extended an invitation to Miss Barrymore to make her first production of a Greek drama in the Greek Theater under the auspices of the University of California. Miss Barrymore expressed her deep appreciation of the tribute paid her and the hope that she might do so.

It seems that it is Sophocles' "Electra" which most interests Miss Barrymore, but she is not satisfied with any of the existing translations of the play into English. The Greek Theater committee has promised to see what can be done to secure a new and adequate version of "Electra" for Miss Barrymore's use.

CHARLES NAEGELE, pianist, and Gilbert Ross, violinist, will join forces this season in a number of recitals. The two young American musicians have been friends and admirers of each other's artistry for several years, and their association on the concert stage will be the fulfillment of long-cherished plans. As soon as Mr. Naegle returns from Europe, they will begin rehearsals of sonatas for their joint programs.

ISIDOR PHILIPP, the famous Parisian teacher of piano, has informed June Wells and Gizi Szanti, the American team of two-piano recitalists, that he is composing a concerto expressly for them, and that he expects to complete the work in time for them to use it during the coming season. The young musicians coached with Philipp before making their European debut last year, and

in a letter given to them at the close of their study with him he expressed his admiration for their "most remarkable talent, distinguished by a style of rare purity and by the most perfect ensemble."

ADVANCE bookings for the Liebeslieder Ensemble are so numerous that the four vocalists will experience difficulty in arranging their time so that their individual engagements will not be in conflict. The organization is composed of Esther Dale, soprano; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Paul Alt-house, tenor; Jerome Swinford, baritone, and the De Pack Ensemble of 12 instruments. The month of December will find the ensemble busy with engagements in the North Atlantic States, and there will be a spring tour of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

THAT Julia Maniu, Nationalist Peasant Premier of Rumania, always has led the simple life and dressed accordingly, is taken for granted in political and social circles in his country. He still clings to his frugal habits despite his elevation to the Premiership.

According to a story published recently in Germany, the proprietor of the tailor shop in Cluj, Transylvania, where M. Maniu had his clothes made and kept in condition, was greatly surprised a few days after his client's assumption of the Premiership to receive a telegram from Bucharest reading:

"Have all three street suits turned at once and sent to me, Maniu."

The tailor, who had been rejoicing at the victory of his distinguished customer, thought some one in Bucharest was trying to have a little sport with him, so he threw the message into the waste basket. But after a week had passed he received a letter from the Premier demanding to know why the turned suits had not been sent to the capital.

Convinced that there was no joke in the situation, the Cluj tailor hastened to Bucharest to make an explanation. When he was received by Premier Maniu he exclaimed:

"Your Excellency — now that — I thought that I could make you a few new suits — I could have understood an order to turn one old suit — but all three!"

"Yes, yes," answered M. Maniu, "now that I am Premier I can allow myself to have all three turned at once."

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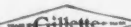
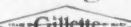


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MEMORIAL TO SAILOR'S FRIEND

Monument to the late Samuel Plimsoll, M.P., who after many years of effort secured the adoption of the Plimsoll Safety Line for British ships. It is located on the Victoria Embankment and was unveiled on August 21st by Sir Walter Runciman who is seen addressing the assemblage.

Owen D. Young

THERE is much talk in Paris, Berlin, London and New York of the Young Reparations Scheme, but few people know their author because he is a retiring and shy individual.

Mr. Owen D. Young, America's

representative at the Allies Reparations Conference, is a wiry, square-cut typically American looking man with shrewd, wide-set eyes, neatly brushed black grey hair and a Greek nose, a singularly young man for his fifty years. He is the only prominent American we have had over here in recent years who wears pince-nez in preference to tortoise shell spectacles.

A close friend of Mr. Coolidge and the big bearded Mr. Hughes, as also President Hoover, he was General Dawes' collaborator on the expert committee which framed the famous Plan. He is in no sense a politician. He represents in his own person the idea of giving the Old World peace and reconstruction by means of economic measures, as opposed to the politico-military measures Poincaré believes in.

Europe knows little about him even now, but in the United States he is known as a leading authority on business organisation and finance and a man of extraordinary aggressiveness, shrewdness and executive ability. His business interests are enormous, but he is mainly associated with General Electric, the biggest electrical trust in the world. He is chairman of this gigantic business, and therefore a millionaire.

Born on a farm in New York State, the son of a farmer, whose ancestors settled in the New World nearly 200 years ago, he is a self-made man. He is also an essentially simple-living individual, who takes little interest in social life, is seldom seen at theatres or functions, and contrives to pay a monthly visit to his mother, who is 86 and looks like living to be a hundred. He likes specious places, however, to live in, and his summer home in Connecticut, his town apartment in Park Avenue, New York, and his model farms where he has some wonderful blood stock in his home town of Van Hornesville, are all remarkable for the great size of their rooms and heights of their ceilings.

He started to earn his living while in his teens, but the family farming tradition did not appeal to him. He borrowed £200 and started in to get a university education. He graduated at twenty, studied law in Boston, became a lecturer on Law at the age of 22 in his law school and went into law practice with another man in Boston.

Specialising in the legal side of big business, he soon made his mark and was retained by many great and wealthy concerns to watch their interests. But he did not stop there. He got an opportunity to reorganise a big power and light corporation, in low water through bad management, and gained a reputation as a successful organiser of the financial sides of big trusts. His progress thenceforward was rapid. To-day he is director of a dozen power and light companies and an active director in the largest exporting motor concern outside Ford in America.

Fishing is his great hobby. In New York they say that one could always entice Young away from even the most urgent business with the bait of a few days' good fishing. He makes great use of his several clubs, and is very active in the affairs of the B. R. Associations of America and Boston. In politics he is a democrat.

Young is generally credited with the chief authorship of the Dawes Plan. Young, they say, provided the plan, and Dawes drove it through. It is likely that we have not seen the last of Mr. Young.

Nowadays a vacation period is usually nothing but a dash in an auto mobile. — Louisville Times.



BARNEYS

. . . the one and only . . . a tribute from Newfoundland

From Deer Lake, Newfoundland, came this latest tribute to Barneys . . . perhaps the British Empire's most recommended pipe Tobacco. One of "Life's little compensations," the writer calls it . . . on receiving a supply of Barneys after two years in the wilds, when good Tobacco had become a memory.

"I feel I must add one more to the many letters of appreciation of your contributions to Life's 'little compensations.' Kind friends 'of discriminating taste were inspired to send out some Barneys' and so revive pleasant memories 'of a time when an empty pouch 'could be replenished at the nearest Tobaccoist's. Two years of 'the construction period of a large 'Paper Mill — when 'plug' and its 'near relatives' were the only 'available smoke—might have done much to destroy a habit acquired 'by some years of unswerving allegiance to the one and only brand, 'but the recouped taste for 'Barneys is insistent, not only in 'myself but in my fellow exiles 'from the Old Country, whilst to 'the native the first pipful was a 'revelation.'"

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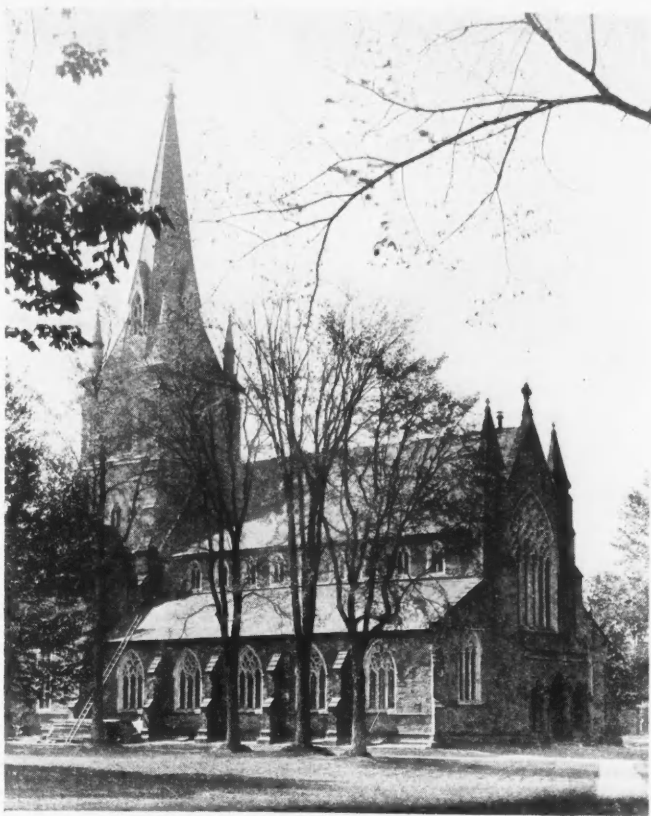
CANADA to England via the Metropolis . . . a shopping day in New York . . . across "the longest gangplank in the world" to the "Ile de France", "Paris" or "France" in the heart of Manhattan. Plymouth, on the FIFTH day . . . a few hours later, Havre . . . a waiting express for Paris.

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THE ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL, FREDERICTON, N.B.

This Cathedral is one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in America. Bliss Carman came there as a child and as a student and there his ashes were brought for a state funeral service before interment in the family lot in a Fredericton cemetery.

Bliss Carman

By A. M. BELDING

Lord of the frost and cold,
Lord of the north,
When the red run grows old
And day goes forth.

I shall put off this girth,
Go glad and free,
Earth to my mother earth,
Spirit to Thee.

—Bliss Carman.

HOME from life's wandering the mortal part of Bliss Carman was brought back to rest for a space in the beautiful cathedral in his native city of Fredericton; and then with solemn rite committed to mother earth in the God's Acre where lie the ashes of his Loyalist forbears and kinsmen gone before. It was a fitting burial.

The day was such an one as the poet would have loved. The glory of midsummer crowned the landscape. White galleons of cloud, through which the sun shone fitfully, went

drifting down the azure. The broad river lay calm between its banks of green, here troubled by a passing zephyr and there a gleaming mirror, reflecting the lofty elms along the shore. The distant hills were blue. Sunshine and shadow were on field and stream and woodland, lying drowsy in the air of summer.

The university that was his alma mater rests on a hill which is brother to that where his ashes lie. Below them the level and lovely city spreads out to the great river, cool under the sheltering elms that line the streets and cast their shadows on the many-flowered lawns and ivied homes.

Here was the poet born, and the rare loveliness of this region was his inspiration. Into this cathedral, one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture at its best on this continent, he came as a child; and here began the soul-questing which bore him far within the realms of thought and feeling, and found expression in those harmonies of verse which crown him laureate of Canada.

Requiescat in pace.

The Italian State

"A HISTORY OF ITALY, 1871-1915," by Benedetto Croce; Oxford University Press, Toronto; \$4.50.

By FRANCESCO M. GUALTIERI

I REALLY wish that a book like this were read by all those who are more or less interested in European political affairs, because these 44 years of Italian history reflect, to some extent, also the history of all our Western World.

The development of events after the unification of Italy with Rome as capital, is followed by that precise and careful attention that marks all Croce's works. The first steps of Italy on the very waxy floor of European chancelleries, are described with a sense of apprehension and, at the same time, of relief. Our men had to be prudent and remissive; there were envious and enmities to destroy. The Vatican was hostile to us; Catholics were prohibited to take part in political affairs as if they had nothing to do with the new Italy, and there were foreign politicians who devoted all the skill of their art in widening more the shores of the Tiber, between St. Peter and the Quirinal.

In 1880 Italy "was obliged" to send her King on a visit to Vienna, at Bismarck's orders. "This visit was never returned, as the Emperor of Austria could not, for obvious reasons, come to Rome." In other words, to please the Vatican, he did not intend to recognize Rome as the capital of Italy. France, on her side, long after the capture of Rome by the Italian armies, had kept a vessel in the port of Civitavecchia at the disposal of the Pope in case he wished to leave Italy.

There were days of light and discomfort; of victories also. Croce calls Imbriani, the Republican leader, a fanatic, only because his hatred of the Germans was such that, during an illness in his last years of life, he refused to go for change of air to Capri, when he heard that the best steamer for the crossing belonged to a German company.

In 1887 Crispi came to power, and a new era began. He accused the leaders of the past governments of not having among their number a "man of energy," such as the position required, that is, a man round and under whom other men would group themselves easily and willingly, and one who would give back to the Italian people

the freshness of youth. "Such a man, able to save Italy and set her on her feet, Crispi felt himself to be; and he certainly had the power which springs from self-confidence." (To-day the Italian Government recognizes Crispi as the only forerunner of Fascism). After a year of Crispi's government, the young Emperor of Germany, William II, was the first among European sovereigns to come to Rome as the guest of the King of Italy.

Later on, by the encyclical of 11 June, 1905, Catholics were allowed to take part in political contests affecting "the highest interests of society which must at all costs be protected." The *non expedit* was practically withdrawn, and the Catholics began to merge themselves in the new kingdom of Italy.

In 1911, under Giolitti, Italy fought her first war of colonial expansion in Turkey, and in 1915 she joined in the World War with the Allies. She declared herself free from the Triple Alliance by which she was bound on a defensive basis only, and threw herself into the flames of war at a most critical moment for her new allies.

Croce ends his history with Italy's entrance in the World War, "because the period which opens at that date is still open, and, for that very reason, it belongs not to the domain of the historian, but to that of the politician."

A Not So Dry Judge

"LORD CHIEF BARON POLLOCK," by Lord Hanworth; John Murray, London; 218 pages; price \$3.25.

By COL. A. T. HUNTER

A BIOGRAPHY written by a man's grandson as a pious tribute and memorial for family use is not apt to be an exhilarating performance, especially when the ancestor wore the wig and carried the staid solemnity of a high judicial position. However, even judges are not always dry-as-dust and old Baron Pollock lived through the days of Catholic Emancipation, Chartism, Reform Bill and the Anti-Corn Law League. He lived also to see many laws amended which as a member of a Commission he reported for amendment; lived also to see the disappearance of a barbarous criminal code, and of the imprisonment of debtors.

His father, David Pollock, was said

to the King and married above his station. He lived to see the subject of this memoir, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, another son, Chief Justice of Bombay and another a Field Marshal and Constable of the Town of London.

Fred Pollock, to give him his family name, was a good enough student to become a Senior Wrangler and even to detect an error in Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*.

He became a leader of the bar and when "he took silk" we have this little sketch of how they made a K.C. in 1827:

"I wish you had seen the swearing in yesterday. We were in the Chancellor's private room in the House of Lords. They made us kneel down and swear that we did not believe in the damnable doctrine of Transubstantiation."

In course of time, by dint of a mild interest in politics and great merit

as a lawyer, he became Sir Robert Peel's Attorney General.

During his career as a lawyer he took part in a famous trial for treason. The Chartists were agitating for six things, five of which have since happened. But in Monmouthshire John Frost departed from platform stuff and with five thousand armed rebels proceeded to what in these days might be termed "direct action." The rising was suppressed and Pollock, who had been Attorney General, found himself defending rebels. Frost and two others were condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered. But so cogent a technicality had Pollock raised during the trial that the bewildered authorities commuted the sentence.

In 1841 he finally renounced politics and became Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, which post he held for twenty-two years. In his later years of service he began to succumb to one of the infirmities of age; he

sometimes in the afternoon dozed on the Bench. In one case a future Lord Justice, Mr. Lush, was arguing as to what constituted a man's residence and stated that "where a man eats, drinks and sleeps is his residence." Pollock answered "That cannot be, for if so my residence would be the Court of Exchequer."

There is appended a Family Tree of the Lord Chief Baron's descendants, a pedigree much more prolific than that of Old Jolyon in the Forsyte Saga and not merely prolific but what might be termed a catalogue of brains. It includes a Bishop, a Canon, a bevy of Judges and of Knights distinguished as public officials, with military officers galore. Christians are familiar with greatness that has its humble origin in a stable. In the mews where old David plied his vocation began a race of men who could and can sit at table with the proudest citizens of the British Empire.

A TOURIST from the earth might arrive on the moon within one year, it was calculated by members of the Aeronautic Society of France at a meeting in Paris, after they had examined the plans of a German scientist, Professor Hermann Oberth.

The French savants had offered a prize of \$200 for the best solution to this problem of inter-planetary communication, and they were so enthusiastic about Professor Oberth's scheme that they gave him a prize of \$400 instead.

Professor Oberth's plan called for a rocket machine, to be propelled at a rate of 4,000 yards a second by ejections of hydrogen gas.

Scientists from many countries submitted papers. An American, Noel Deisch, of Washington, received honorable mention for a plan to supply inter-planetary voyagers with oxygen en route.

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Dual Ignition.

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Ryan-Lites.

Worm drive, a greatly superior rear axle.

Massive double drop frame.

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Safety embodied in the Noback which prevents undesired back-rolling on inclines.

Safety enhanced by "feathertouch" brakes, the most powerful deceleration on any American car.

Safety from side collision, due to side-bumper steel running boards integral with frame.

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AGNES MCPHAIL, M.P., OFF FOR EUROPE
The only woman member of the Canadian House of Commons photographed on the Cunarder "Mauretania" en route to Prague to represent Canada at the Women's Conference in the Czechoslovakian capital.

Is Hart House Theatre to Close?

By Ian Gordon

ACCORDING to current reports, Hart House Theatre is not going to open its doors to the public this winter. When this little theatre was first opened ten years ago, it was far and away the most completely equipped playhouse in Canada, and one of the most perfect, both in auditorium and back-stage facilities, on the whole American continent. During its decade of existence, Hart House Theatre has come to stand for the finest expression of community dramatics in this country, and little theatre groups all over Canada have looked enviously at the achievements of Toronto's amateur playhouse. Works of every country and period, of Greece and Spain and Japan, from the mystery plays of the early church

to Shaw and Barrie and Galsworthy: such has been the splendid and catholic record of Hart House Theatre. Its patrons have had opportunity too, of seeing the latest trends in stagecraft long before they have appeared on the local professional stage. It has given to Canadian playwrights a hearing and an audience; several have had their plays presented, many of them for the first time, on the stage of Toronto's little theatre. And now it is going to close.

Those who have followed its history most closely are perhaps not as surprised at this news as those to whom Hart House is a name merely, for the theatre has suffered for some time from a lack of any clearly defined policy, chiefly because the director, since the time of Roy Mitchell, has never had absolute control over the various departments. "Mitch" was the first director of the theatre; indeed it was his enthusiasm that persuaded the Hon. Vincent Massey to include a little theatre in the plans of Hart House. He was a marvellous technician, but his mastery of the mechanics of the stage led him to subordinate the actors, and leave their training almost to chance. In these days the casts were made up largely of university students, and the public regarded the theatre as existing only for the University. Mitchell left at the end of two years.

The next director was the late Bertram Forsyth, and during his four years the theatre reached its greatest heights. Indeed, it is the momentum he imparted to it that has enabled it to carry on for four years after his resignation, a momentum that has at last run down. Forsyth found a very able stage crew, but few trained actors. These he set about systematically to create, insisting on such a high standard of diction, pantomime, and technical mastery as could only be obtained by strenuous rehearsal. I have never met any director who worked his casts—or himself—harder than did Bertram Forsyth, and I have met no other director who inspired so strong a personal loyalty in those he worked with. His shows were always notable for their teamwork and finish.

The number of productions was now increased from six to eight a season, and that meant rehearsing almost every night. Undergraduates could no longer spare the time, and Hart House became a community theatre rather than a university one. Actors were recruited from the more experienced local amateur groups. With this change came a modifying of the programmes. Hitherto, no play had been presented there that had previously been done locally, and not more than one play of any country was presented in any one season. Now, and for the next four years, good plays, playable plays of outstanding merit, were to be the rule, irrespective of their country or period. The public soon began to respond. Forsyth's second production, "Candida," played to a capacity house at the fifth performance, the first capacity house the theatre had seen. It looked as if Hart House might yet pay its way.

It would take too long to speak of the rest of that four years. It is sufficient to say that when anyone in Canada thinks to-day of Hart House Theatre, he thinks of it as it was during that period of its prime.

I do not intend to go into the story

of how Forsyth came to leave Hart House. It has been told and mistold many times. There were petticoat politics in it, petty professional and personal jealousies, outside interference with the director's plans. Bertram Forsyth was already heartbroken when he resigned. The tragic event in New York two years later was in part a sequel to his experiences at Hart House during that last year.

He was offered a position as director of the newly created Margaret Eaton Theatre, and the syndics of Hart House felt they had been betrayed. They determined to outshine and outsell the new theatre at all costs. They were successful, as far as quantity goes. They did sixteen productions to the other's seven. Sixteen productions, some of them running for two weeks, was too much for any non-professional company. The plays were chosen, many of them, not for their high quality, but because they were popular hits elsewhere. They were advertised like a circus. Hart House had entered into competition with Mr. Vaughan Glaser's family stock company. The syndics, now cut down to four, did not succeed in capturing Mr. Glaser's trade, but they did lose the subscribers who had loyally supported the theatre as long as it made its appeal to the cultured playgoer, and remained aloof from any taint of professionalism. The theatre fell between two stools. It lost the "highbrow," and the "lowbrow" was not quite convinced.

One cannot rehearse thoroughly when doing a show every two weeks, so the quality of the productions suffered. The volunteer technical staff was unable to meet the increased demands, and dropped out of the picture. A paid back-stage staff took the place of the joyous communal productions of the old days. The deficit shot up and up. It was rumored that thousands had been lost on "Turandot," a spectacular extravaganza with about twenty sets of scenery and special costumes imported from England, and no dramatic merit to speak of.

Next season, the syndics saw their mistake, and attempted to revert to the older policy. But the damage had been done, the patrons estranged, the players and crew antagonized, the deficit created. Cheese-paring was the order of the day, and that, plus a not very inspired director, did not help matters much. The following year saw the coming of Carroll Aikins as director. Everyone found him a charming gentleman, but he never became really interested in Hart House Theatre. To recreate the old fire was too much trouble. Things drifted. His second season was less successful than his first. His enthusiasm waned, and he returned to his own place. So far, no successor has been appointed, although some rumours are flying. The best suggestion that we have heard is that the University of Toronto administer it as an experimental theatre in connection with a regular course in drama and play production, similar to the famous "English 47" at Harvard, or the courses given at the more recent Yale School of Fine Arts. Such a step would mark the passing of the old tradition of a community theatre, but Toronto is conservative, the university more so, and it is not probable that anything will be done for a long time. At present it is likely that Hart House, Canada's premier little theatre, will remain dark this winter. It seems a pity.

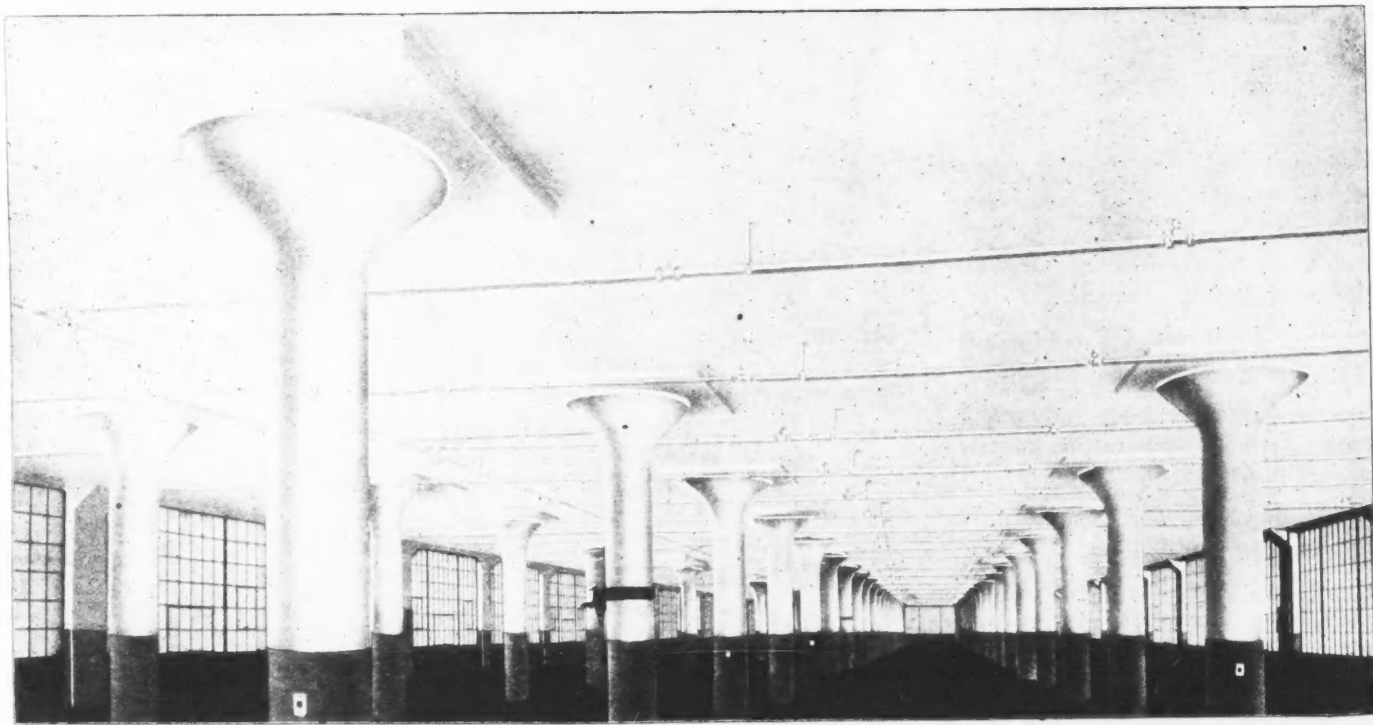
THE world's greatest porcelain monument, which has taken eight years to complete, has just been dedicated in the 700-year-old Nicolai Church in Meissen, Germany, where white porcelain was invented. The walls of the church are covered with 1,800 porcelain plates of citizens of Meissen killed during the World War. These plates are grouped around thirty over-life-sized porcelain figures of mourning mothers and eight giant porcelain figures holding the eternal death watch. Between altar and nave there is a large porcelain arch. In a special shrine, made also of porcelain, a golden book with records of the dead soldiers is kept.

THE heirs of the Greek millionaire Emmanuel Benakes have presented to Greece his mansion on the Kephissia Road to serve as a national museum for the collections which it contains.

Among the treasures are a number of rare Rhodian vases of the seventeenth century; pictures that belonged to King Louis the First of Bavaria, father of Otto, the first king of Greece; a number of weapons used by heroes of the War of Independence including two swords of Karaissakes and the bonnet worn by Byron's "Maid of Athens."

The museum will be managed by a specially appointed committee, on which a member of the Benakes family will always be represented. The bequest is valued at \$324,000.

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A LONDON SCENE
A picturesque view of the Life Guards, watched by a large crowd, passing the Victoria Memorial on the way to the Horse Guards Parade for the changing of the Guard.

The "Bohemian" of Science

BY THE death of Sir Edwin Ray Lankester the world has lost a man who, in addition to his distinction in more select circles as a leading physiologist and naturalist, enjoyed the reputation of having done more than any other person to make science simple for the man in the street. Often described as the "Bohemian of the Scientific World", he wore his learning lightly, and he was equally at home lecturing to a crowd of children, which he always delighted to do, or addressing Oxford undergraduates. His bluff appearance and manner helped his popularity, but it was his happy ability to make scientific things sound simple that gave him such a wide public. He knew how to flavour his doses of knowledge. Born in a scientific atmosphere, his father being a friend of Huxley, he was only eight years old when he was conducting microscopic experiments on frogs. Honours showered on him, and he held a long list of appointments, including the Regius Professorship of Natural History at Edinburgh. Sir Edwin's strong and pugnacious personality was part of his attraction for the public, who always enjoyed his tilts at famous men. Sir Arthur Smith Woodward, the Keeper of the Geological Department of the British Museum, considers that Ray Lankester was the greatest biologist of his own generation in the world. "He belonged to the great school of British investigators of the 19th century, and among them he should be classed as high as Huxley; in everything upon which he touched he made discoveries," said Sir Arthur. "In his twenties he started researches in my own Department, that of the extinct vertebrates, including especially fish, which gave us the modern view. Throughout his career he was prolific in ideas and suggestions, and although during the last ten years of his life he had, through reasons of failing health, been obliged to surrender original work, his talk was always rich in suggestion to others."

An Able Negotiator

SIR HORACE WILSON, who strove with ultimate success, to settle the Lancashire cotton dispute, has wonderful abilities as a negotiator. Trained in the school of the Industrial Court he was prominent in the arbitrations on wage disputes which followed the Great War in Great Britain. It was there he came in contact with many industrial leaders, who realise better than most people the unrivalled knowledge he possesses of the difficulties of trade and industry. The fact that he is a Government official does not mean that he is bound by routine. He has broken away from the time-worn methods of negotiation; he has progressive ideas, and displays a human appreciation of modern labour problems. As a statistician he has few equals in the Government service. This he attributes to his early studies at the London School of Economics which enabled him, as a Minister once remarked, to become "a whale on statistics". Appointed Principal Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Labour in 1919, he became Secretary two years later, and in recognition of his public service was knighted in 1924. No member of the Government values his talents more than

Britains Civil Service

IT IS sometimes suggested that the British Civil Service does not work very hard, but the old-fashioned Civil Servant dean to novelists would have been horrified if he had been called upon to work, as his successor is now, during the Dog Days. Formerly, peace descended upon Whitehall when Parliament rose. The heads of departments went placidly on holiday feeling that nothing was going to happen during the next three months, and if anything startling did turn up, a decision was placidly deferred. All this is now changed, and August and September mean much work for most of the Government Offices. The Hague Conference kept both the Foreign Office and the Treasury busy, while the trouble in the cotton trade, and other industrial problems involved heavy days for the Ministry of Labour, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's conversations with General Dawes have their reactions on the Admiralty. The Air Ministry was recently humming with excitement over the Schneider Cup, and the most peaceful Ministry seems for the moment to be the Home Office. The League of Nations meeting adds to the labour of the Foreign Office, and high officials found it difficult to take their summer leave.

The Hague Conference has been especially troublesome, for although to outward appearance, Mr. Snowden was merely sitting tight, and saying "No", with varying degrees of emphasis, there was incessant consultation with the authorities at Home, and every fresh suggestion put forward has meant hours and days of most careful scrutiny by Treasury experts. It fell to the lot of an alert Treasury expert to discover an astounding blunder in the figures contained in the Young Report, which was compiled by a group of eminent European and American financial authorities.

Mr. J. H. Thomas who, when entrusted with the unemployment problem, immediately sent for "Wilson." Sir Horace has since been the Lord Privy Seal's right hand man, and he will follow Mr. Thomas to Canada very shortly. Youth is on his side—he was 47 years old this week—and his rise has come as no surprise to those familiar with his work in Whitehall.

Mr. John Greenfield Graham, after a sketching trip of some weeks in England and the Western Hebrides, is again back in Toronto.



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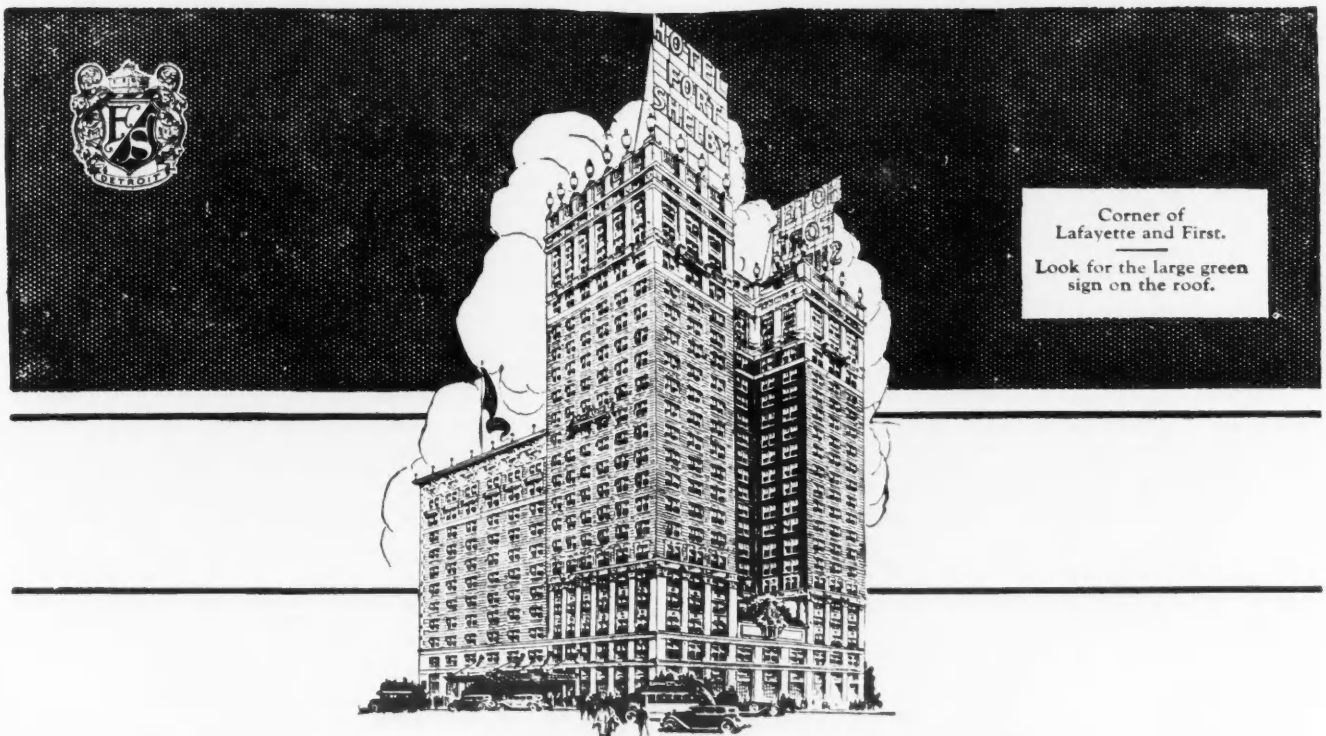
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IN STORE for those who spend the week-end at the centrally located Fort Shelby there is a continuous round of the most varied entertainment. Sundry little enterprises planned for your next trip to Detroit will probably take most of Saturday morning or afternoon, and Saturday evening will be yours to enjoy at the "talking movies," a musical comedy, or, perhaps, the Civic Theater. The uncrowded traffic conditions on Sunday morning give you a chance to see Detroit in a leisurely fashion. Belle Isle, the new tunnel to Canada, the Ambassador international bridge now under construction close to this hotel, the Zoo, the great automobile plants. Sunday offers you imposing church services, the Symphony or the Institute of Arts. A

full week-end—and a pleasant one. In the Fort Shelby you will find every feature of accommodation including 900 repositful, Servidor-equipped guest rooms, four different types of restaurants, and the highest degree of comfort, convenience and quietude. Many excellent rooms at \$3, \$3.50, and \$4 a day, others as elaborate as you will find in any hotel in all America. Guests arriving by motor are relieved of the care of their cars by competent attendants.

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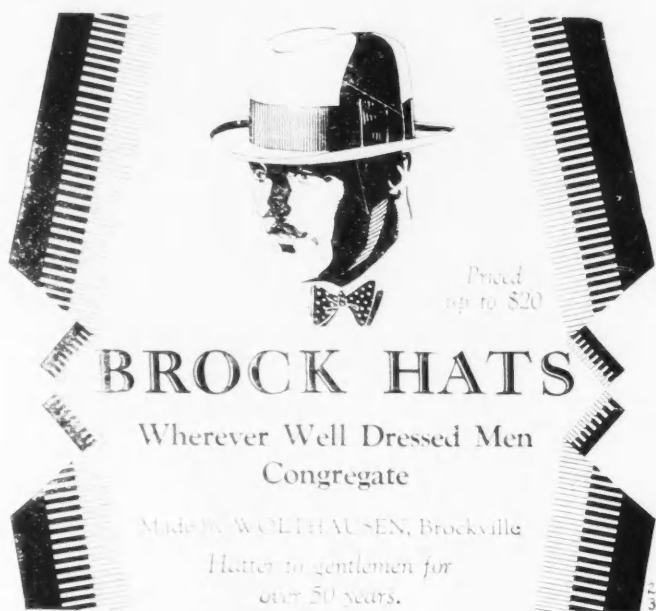
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SIR HALL CAINE A FREEMAN OF DOUGLAS
Sir Hall Caine, the famous novelist, receiving a golden casket from the Mayor of Douglas when he was made a freeman of Douglas, Isle of Man. Sir Hall Caine stands between his wife and his son, Mr. R. Hall Caine.

Speedy Travel Man's Goal

WHATEVER may be the other qualifications of an inventor, certainly he must know what to invent. Lives are still passed inventing things that no one wants or things whose value to man can never equal cost, writes Prof. H. H. Sheldon in the New York Sunday Herald Tribune.

The recent Edison examination was largely given over to questions of fact. A knowledge of present day science is certainly necessary to any one who would be an inventor. But many people have the knowledge without showing the slightest bent toward invention. Questions involving a general knowledge were also plentiful. One cannot deny that above all things an inventor must have a broad outlook. Through this only is he able to get a grasp of the needs of humanity which he hopes to meet. Naturally, he should be a man of good character, as some of Edison's questions sought to determine.

Prophetic Vision Needed

All of these characteristics should enable him to look into the future to determine the wants of man, to solve them with his knowledge and later to offer his inventions to the public on an honest business basis.

Strangely, only three of Edison's questions sought to probe the ability of the candidate to gauge the future needs of man. "What new discovery or invention," he asks, "do you believe would be the greatest benefit to mankind? Why?" To this the other two questions indicate a possible answer. They are, "What place in our daily lives do you think the automobile will have 100 years from now?" and "What in your opinion should be done to improve the airplane?" These two questions suggest that the greatest need of man is safe and fast transportation.

Based on the fact that man's first need is food, it has been said that the tin can is the world's greatest invention. It enabled man to carry food over from season to season. Famine becomes impossible. But inventions in food preservation, while they will undoubtedly be made, are no longer urgent. When Edison invented the incandescent light, he undoubtedly fitted man's greatest need at the time. He made us independent of day and night. He added hours to our day. He added useful years to our lives.

No discovery of medicine is likely to add as much to our life span. Next came communication and this has reached the point where we can now talk to Europe or to ships at sea on any one of our 18,000,000 or more American telephones.

But transportation? We try to combine high speed traffic with the slow moving pedestrian. Automobiles capable of going 100 miles an hour proceed at a snail's pace behind horse-drawn trucks. To avoid this men risk their necks in airplanes which need only a faulty spark plug to bring them to disaster. We travel on fast moving trains which require two continuous rails for miles. A flaw in one of these and the train goes into the ditch. It is nothing short of remarkable that accidents are so few.

That we have taken to the air at all against its dangers is a frank admission that high speed travel on the earth is not the solution of our transportation problem. Narrow road ribbons from city to city cannot take care of future traffic. We must get up in the air where people do not live, where children do not play, and where we have an unlimited number of traffic levels of unlimited width.

Our future automobile will be an airplane capable of landing and taking off vertically and capable of sustaining itself in the air without the operation of the engine. The units of transportation will be both large and small, the small corresponding to our family automobile of today. One is, at the moment, forced to envision a semi-blimp, semi-airplane sort of creation.

Charles A. Kettering, director of research for General Motors, in an interview in the current "Popular Science Monthly," published before

Mr. Edison's questions were known, answers his question in this way: "The automobile of the future," says Mr. Kettering, "will make the present day contraption look like a hay wagon. Inside of another ten years it'll be a wise man indeed who can tell blindfolded whether he's riding in a plane or a car." And, we add, in another 100 years they will actually be one and the same thing.

There will be many intervening stages, of course, before this ultimate goal is reached. We shall have pneumatic tubes. We may have overhead monorail trains. And certainly we shall have to develop a substitute for steel. This awkward, heavy substance, much of which is used up in supporting its own weight and which must be constantly watched for rust, will not do. We must have a lighter, tougher, harder, stronger, cheaper and rust-proof material. That will pave the way for safer travel both on land and in the air.

It will be important also in improving man's housing conditions, another of his primary needs. If our bridges are properly called spider webs now, they will be referred to as single strands later.

Nikola Tesla, the inventor, answered the question concerning the greatest needed invention. He believes that if man could control the continual flow of water from the earth to the clouds, as rain back to the earth, through rivers to the ocean and back to the sky again, it would be as great an achievement as could be made. In other words, weather control. This stages, of course, before this ultimate would be an extremely desirable end and is an excellent answer to the question. The question does not demand that the reply be practical in the immediate future or at all for that matter.

As things stand this possibility seems most unlikely of ultimate solution. To control such conditions would take probably more power than we should ever get in return, even though some method of doing it were available. Certainly for a young inventor it would not do to see too far ahead. He must see our needs just far enough ahead to permit of and not to balk accomplishment.

Granted that the would-be inventor has the necessary background and the ability to look into the future and to gauge its needs, there are still a few more qualifications. "If you had been given a certain experiment to perform and had been informed that it could be done successfully but had failed ten times, what would you do?" asks Mr. Edison. He might as well have increased the number to fifty times. An inventor must stick everlastingly at it in spite of discouragement.

One more thing. Unless he has sufficient funds to finance himself he must be capable of living happily on rather thin sustenance. No one is anxious to pay an inventor until he has invented. True, he can associate himself with an industrial organization but here he will not be free to carry out his own ideas. He will be a cog in the machine. It is doubtful if even an Edison could reach full fruition under such conditions.

Here, then, are the broad problems of today's inventor as we see them. There are few fields of endeavor that call for such comprehensive qualifications. Mr. Edison has doubtless captured an exceptional young man in Wilbur B. Huston. The difficult financial path (which is often one of the greatest obstacles) will be smoothed out for him. He may reasonably be expected to give a good account of himself.

Mexico has agreed not to congregate those who work in Mexico to live there. What Mexico really needs is a law requiring those who live there to work.

—Dallas News.

It won't be long until Fairships carry extra parachutes to be thrown overboard soon after starting, attached to stowaways. Tampa Tribune.

Health Heroes

FIFTY years ago every man, woman and child in the world was threatened by

lurking dangers against which there was no protection. From time to time epidemics of contagious diseases raged through communities. The doctors of those days did their best to cure but were largely powerless to prevent sickness. Small wonder that strange be-

—a wonderful story of achievement, of work and struggle, disappointment and hope—

and constant fight against the ignorance which cloaked diseases. In just four short years, from 1880 to 1884, were discovered the germs of pneumonia, typhoid, tuberculosis, cholera, erysipelas, diphtheria and tetanus, usually called lock-jaw.



Lucky Little Girl!

Fortunate are the youngsters born in this day—whose parents can use the marvelous gifts of modern medical science to prevent sickness. The splendid work of the Health Heroes is bringing longer, healthier, happier life to millions.

beliefs were associated with the prevention of diseases, the causes of which were unknown.

There is a record in an old book of customs of that day of many curious charms to ward off disease—powdered snake-skins to prevent typhoid; a live spider in a peach-stone basket hung around the neck as a preventive of scarlet fever; garden snails and earth-worms steeped in beer to check consumption. In our own day, some of us were told that a bag of sulphur worn on the chest would prevent diphtheria.

From Superstition to Knowledge

Until 1876 not one doctor among thousands knew what caused contagious disease. It was in that year—less than fifty years ago—that Louis Pasteur, great French scientist, startled the world by announcing his discovery of germs as a cause of disease. It was the key to the mystery of the cause and prevention of contagious diseases.

The history of medicine from that time reads like a romance

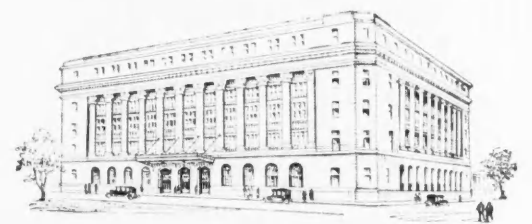
From Knowledge to Action

Now that we know the cause and know how to fight disease, how can we best apply this knowledge to keep our children well.

The schools of the country, supplementing the work of health officers, provide a natural place for the beginnings of health education.

Cooperate with the school. Aid the teacher who is striving to interest your child in the practice of health habits. Have your child examined by your physician. Have him inoculated against the dread diseases which formerly took thousands of lives.

Every year the fight against disease goes on—a tremendous war! Every year the rules of health laid down by the great Health Heroes, are being better understood and followed. To secure the desired result—healthy boys and girls—parents, teachers, specialists, doctors, nurses, as well as the school janitor must join hands with health officers in campaigns for healthier and happier childhood.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 14, 1929

FLYING . . . OH, PSHAW! © By P. O'D.

OUTSIDE my window of the moment, a young man is practicing for the Schneider Cup races, which take place in a fortnight or so. When I say "outside my window," I mean that the window looks out on Southampton water, and that he is shooting along through the suffering air about half a mile above it. He has a seaplane which at that distance looks like a mosquito with a pair of enormous goloshes on its feet. And it has a roar compared to which the combined roaring of all the lions in Tanganyika in the stilly watches of the night must be softer than the first murmurs of clandestine love. Far away one hears a fierce, premonitory rumble, rising with dreadful rapidity to an immense shout of anger and warning, which makes the air and the trees and the water shudder, and even causes thirsty men in "pubs" to desert their beer and crowd to the doors. The tiny black dot on the sky-line grows to the size of a comma, then to a semi-colon, to an exclamation point, finally just overhead to a little cluster of exclamation-points among the wisps of cloud—and so away again. And all in less than a minute!

Last year Great Britain won the Cup with a speed of about three hundred and ten miles an hour. It may have been rather more, or perhaps a little less. Three hundred and something, anyway—the time was beaten the very next day by an Italian, so why worry? And this year the eager lads whose chief interest in life lies in the breaking of records, announce joyfully that nothing less than about three hundred and forty miles an hour will be good enough to win. Probably by the time this is in print—supposing the editor so honors it—the reader will know how far this is an understatement or an exaggeration. But it is quite safe to say that the young gentleman whizzing about so vociferously in the 'plane overhead is doing so at the rate of at least five miles a minute. Which would be pretty fair speed even for those disembodied spirits who hasten down from quite different planes to attend seances in darkened suburban parlors.

In a way this sort of thing is very thrilling and impressive, especially to those of us who stand open-mouthed on the ground, or lean out of windows, or merely read about it in the telegraphic reports. The young man himself is probably too busy steering the machine and watching his various gauges, too stunned by the uproar and too shaken by the horrid vibration of the engine, to be impressed by anything except the necessity of keeping the thing from shooting away from the earth to some neighboring planet, or suddenly darting down into the waters below. To him possibly it is just a more than usually strenuous and exacting job of work to be done, and no doubt he tackles it with the calm and slightly bored efficiency of the young supermen who figure in the scientific romances of Mr. H. G. Wells. But the rest of us have time to marvel and be amazed. It is a miraculous achievement that man should conquer the air so completely as to go leaping across oceans and hurtling through the clouds at speeds which must make the eagles blink in dismay—no wonder they are bald-headed! It is a triumph of the indomitable human mind, and we all have a quite natural feeling that our stature is increased by these victories over space and gravity and the hostile powers of nature. But what is to be the end of all this devotion to speed? How fast have we got to go before we decide that it is fast enough? Will it not some day be necessary to hold international conferences for the limitation of speed, just as today they hold them for the limitation of armaments?

I KNOW that to ask such questions is to write one's self down an incorrigible stick-in-the-mud, a feeble and elderly dawdler with a safety-first complex. I know and I don't care. There must be a lot of people wondering in a puzzled and terrified way about such things. As far as I myself am concerned, I am all against darting through the air in this meteoric fashion. For one thing, it is so dreadfully uncomfortable, and for another, it is so deadly dull. It is also rather dangerous, but then so is almost everything else in this reckless and hurried modern world, and a man is much more apt to get killed by stepping carelessly off the curb in a crowded street, than he is by colliding with a mountain-peak or the flat brown earth in a runaway aeroplane. But there is no escaping the discomfort and the dullness. And the higher and faster they go, the duller and more uncomfortable it becomes. You are shaken and deafened and made sick, and you see hardly anything—hardly anything worth seeing, that is.

Having by now firmly convinced the reader that my idea of the nicest way to go anywhere is to walk there or be pushed in a bath-chair, and that every time I get into a train I sigh for stage-coaches, I owe it to myself as a serious student of man and his ways to state that I have made trial of most of these highly modern methods of transport, and that my distrust of them is founded on experience. I have sat paralyzed with fear in fast automobiles while their owners tried to break all known road-records and our necks. Drenched to the skin I have clung to the combing of a racing motor-boat as, with its nose lifted about four feet out of the water, it tore along between walls of water which made me think of the children of Israel crossing the Red Sea, only I am sure they never bumped nearly so hard on the rocks of the bottom as we bumped on the waves. And I have flown. Some months ago I flew from London to Paris and back again. I think it was that experience more than anything else which convinced me that the advantages of our present-day facilities for the conquest of space are immensely over-rated. And I had looked forward with such thrills of apprehensive expectation to my first flight! But perhaps I had better tell the story from the beginning, even at the risk of boring those readers of SATURDAY NIGHT who now keep the family bus at an aerodrome instead of in a garage.

I had to go to Paris—naturally nothing but the sternest sense of duty would compel me to expose myself to such mortal perils—and I discovered that a friend of mine was going at the same time.

"Of course, you'll fly," he said. "I always fly myself. I hate all that changing from the train to the Channel boat, and back to a train again. And the business with the customs people and the rest of it—it's all made so much easier for you when you go by air."

It is amazing how safe and pleasant trains suddenly seemed to me, and how joyous I thought it was to sail away

from Dover and feel the bracing salt breeze and watch the white cliffs receding in the haze. And then at Calais all those cheery, red-tassled French porters who swarm over the deck and run off with one's luggage, shouting unintelligible directions as to where it can be ransomed from them. Even the customs officers who rummage around in one's suitcase for the cigarettes and matches that are safely hidden in one's overcoat pocket, and the herded passengers who struggle and jostle and shout their protests—even they seemed all part of the delightful business of travelling to a foreign country. I felt that I would be sorry to miss them. But it is not easy to explain this sort of sentiment to a man like my friend, and I took refuge in the reminder that my family would probably be worried.

"Don't tell them till you get back," he advised briskly, "and then they'll think you're a blooming hero."

But I don't want my family to think me a hero—it is far too difficult a role to sustain—so I was honest with him.

"I'd be worried myself," I confessed. "You see, I'm no good at heights, or man. The last time I peeped over the edge of the roof of a high building, I got so dizzy I nearly . . ."

He brushed the objection impatiently away.



"It isn't the same thing at all. When you look over the edge of a building or a cliff, the converging lines of the wall carry your gaze down and give you the feeling that you're falling over. But when you look down from an aeroplane there's nothing to do that—just nothing but air."

That was my whole trouble—the knowledge that in a 'plane there would be nothing beneath me but air for the first half-mile or so. And that I felt that it wouldn't matter what we hit. I took no joy in the thought of all those layers of nice, clean, silvery air, sweet-scented and rain-washed. If anything should go seriously wrong, I would much rather be chucked out on a greasy old motor-road, or even on the dust and cinders of a railroad right-of-way. But one hates to express these pusillanimous anxieties, but while I fumbled about for a more creditable excuse, this cool, brisk devil of a fellow took the business as settled. I seem to have a lot of masterful friends who know instinctively what is best for me.

"Right you are!" he said. "I'll get my secretary to reserve your passage with mine. Meet me at the Thingumbob Hotel on Wednesday morning. The car for Croydon leaves at eleven, so don't be late."

I WASN'T late—I have a punctuality complex. I was there on the dot, but against my will, like a man attending his execution. I had packed my bag and brought it with me, but I still clung to the hope that I might be able at the last moment to get out of going. Something might turn up, or my friend might not. I wished him no ill, but a slip on the top step of a nice, long flight of marble stairs, or a dash of pomatine in his breakfast bacon, or a moment of carelessness on the part of his taxi-driver in the Strand no permanent injury, you understand, but some little thing to put any idea of travel out of his mind for a week or so. But I had no luck. Nothing ever happens to fellows like him. He bounced up to me in the lobby with the disgusting energy and imbecile optimism of his kind.

"The 'bus is at the door," he shouted. "So bundle in, old boy. It's a great day for flying. I telephoned to the aerodrome, and they say the conditions are perfect."

And I had been praying for a fine, roaring gale, or a deep, impenetrable fog over the Channel! But that's about as successful as I ever am with prayer. I made no further resistance. It had been written that I was to fly to Paris. I could only hope that nothing else, nothing more sinister, had also been written.

There were six other passengers, of whom two were ladies. One was a tall, thin, grey-haired American woman, who explained in the voice of a refined broadcaster that this was her sixty-third flight, and that she had never met with the slightest misadventure in her various aerial exploits. This information depressed me still further—I felt that such luck could not possibly go on, and that perhaps this very time . . .

The drive was pretty nearly the most dismal I have ever taken in my life. I spent the time thinking of all the dreadful things that could happen to an aeroplane, of all the accidents I had ever read or heard of. I had horrid visions of the machine tumbling over and over helplessly, while the earth rushed up at it with a cathedral spire poised to impale it. Then I seemed to remember that there was a clause in my insurance policy disclaiming all re-

sponsibility in case of accidents while flying—insurance companies are good at little jokes of that sort. Also I thought a lot about my family. I had not told them I was going to fly, but my attitude towards them had been marked with such wistful affection, and I had said goodbye to them with such lingering particularity, that even the most unobservant wife might have guessed that something was wrong. I realized that I had probably given mine the idea that I was running off to Paris with a pretty manicurist—I suppose there are some pretty ones.

In all this there was one thought that really did cheer me up a little, and that was the conviction that, if nothing unfortunate happened, if the engine didn't stop or a wing fall off the aeroplane, I was in for a most thrilling and exhilarating experience. I was about to share the sublime emotions of those supermen who ride the winds, and cut joyous capers among the nearer planets, and control a magic as potent as that of the carpet in the "Arabian Nights." And so my expectations fought gallantly, but not too successfully, with my fears.

Everything about the great aerodrome at Croydon tended to reassure and encourage me. The huge hangars, the aeroplanes standing in rows as casually as cabs in a taxi-rank, the pilots in their leather coats and helmets looking extraordinarily cool and competent—it was all so

and shallow, its sides curving up all around to the horizon which mysteriously kept its level with us, though everything else had sunk away. The view was startling in its unexpectedness, and impressive in its immensity, but after the first few moments as dull as a contour map. One could see more of the earth at one glance than one had ever seen before, but it had lost all form and meaning. And this was, for me, the biggest disappointment of flight.

My friend, sitting across the aisle, pointed eagerly down at a wide, bluish expanse towards which we were heading, and I saw his lips forming the words, "the Channel." One could not hope to hear in the ceaseless roar of the engines, which made the little cabin vibrate like the inside of a drum.

The Channel! Could that strip of crinkled paper possibly be the tossing, ruthless Channel, which had so often made pale and greenish travelers mean feebly for death? And those funny little water-bugs which crawled laboriously along it, with thin trails of smoke and little ripples going away on either side—were they by any chance ships? I struggled with a new and distressing vision of the smallness of man and his world and his works. And just about then the lady sitting in front of me was quietly and efficiently sick into the little receptacle which the company had thoughtfully provided for the purpose. So were three or four others in the course of the trip, though not with the same grace and precision. The air of the cabin and the infernal noise were enough to make anyone rather squeamish. Besides the aeroplane had an unpleasant way of suddenly dropping fifty feet or so and then zooming up again with the motion of a very small boat on a series of tidal waves. It was distinctly unsettling, digestively and otherwise, and I became conscious of the cold perspiration on my brow.

A narrow margin of yellow sand with white waves breaking on its edge, and we were over France. And France was almost exactly like England, except that one missed the hedgerows outlining the little fields. What is one to think of a method of travel which reduces all countries to the same common level of monotony? I felt myself becoming very bored and cross, and my head ached.

At last we came to Paris, and Paris, the *ville lumière*, the sparkling city of unquenchable personality and verve, was just a diagram like any other, until we bumped along the turf at Le Bourget, and finally tottered out to breathe some comparatively unpolluted air, and to discover once more that foreign places really are foreign, and that the surface of the earth is covered with any number of interesting things.

Three or four days later I flew back again—having bought a return ticket, I couldn't afford to do otherwise—and that time I found it a little more comfortable, as I managed to go to sleep. But since then I have sworn off flying, until such time as they invent a nice, silent aeroplane that will go along at about twenty miles an hour, just above the treetops, and give one a chance to see something. As I said before, this business of speed and altitude is being terribly overdone.

Ancestors to Order

JUST now our capital is rapidly filling with visitors from overseas, particularly from New York. Every American Papa and Momma who crosses Yurrop has two ambitions. First, to break into the social circles of exclusive Mayfair and to have their Sadie presented to the King at the Court of St. James' and, secondly, to return home armed with documentary evidence of ancient lineage.

Hence the remarkable activities of those gentlemen who make a business of supplying rich clients from across the Atlantic with family trees.

The trade may be regarded as reprehensible, but still little harm is done by it and vanity is satisfied, and nobody suffers and somebody is highly pleased.

Now the compilation of a faked pedigree is quite easy: it consists of a combination of truth and falsehood. Parts of the family trees presented to delighted clients consist of genuine trees of families of the same name. But there comes a point when the fake genealogist must fake. There must be a gap so that he can link up his overseas client with the ancient family whose pedigree he has used in part.

The usual method is to visit the locality where the genuine family was seated for generations. Here, by rare chance, the fakes will come upon ancient portraits, ancient family Bibles with lengthy family trees upon their fly-leaves, and other worthless fakes that will help his credulous client to believe that which he wants to believe.

The family tree compiled, the fakes next markets his family portraits. There are some very clever young artists, hard put to it to make a living, who are producing a flood of pictures of ancestors. There is nothing very difficult about making a fresh painting look ancient, if you know how.

The satisfied American returns home with his treasures to cut a figure in his home town. He is authentic. Don't believe it? "Wal, see here!" and he produces the musty documents, ancient books, portraits and, finally the beautifully engrossed family tree.

But it is not only the American whose family tree should be closely scrutinized. According to experts of the College of Heraldry, there are many family trees belonging to noted English families that are faked here and there. And a single fake invalidated the whole record, obviously.

One may deplore the exploitation of what is a fascinating exact science, of course, and the genuine genealogist naturally does so. But while human nature is human nature and snobs are snobs, the faking of family pedigrees will continue to put money into the pockets of wily rascals.

Exeter, New Hampshire, is the latest claimant to the distinction of being the birthplace of the Republican party. We are beginning to think the Republican party was originally an epidemic.—*Detroit News*.

Since Russia and China have both signed the anti-war pact, their problem seems to be to find a way of fighting each other without going to war.—*San Diego Union*.



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Canadian Women in the Public Eye

Annie J. Hartley, R.R.C.

THE recent appointment of Miss Annie J. Hartley as Matron-in-Chief of Hospitals of Pensions and National Health was the cause of general gratification to Overseas Nurses, to other members of her profession, to ex-soldiers and to her friends, who are legion. It was no casual appointment. This newly created position, Dominion wide in its scope, is one which entails much responsibility and consequently demands unusual qualifications.

Miss Hartley has held high the service lamp of Florence Nightingale, that great veteran war nurse, whose healing shadow soldiers of the Crimea blessed. Miss Hartley has a proud record in peace and war. It is characterized by fidelity, sincerity, thoroughness of detail and unswerving devotion to duty in the face of heavy odds. But her courage, serenity and admirable administration remained invariable in all circumstances, whether she was doing duty in a Canadian mobilization camp; on service in a military camp in England; serving in a bomb shelled hospital in France; ministering to the suffering on a hospital ship, or guarding the health of troops at Salonica.

Miss Hartley was born in Brantford, Ontario, where she received her early education. After being graduated from the Toronto General Hospital, she held various positions before going overseas, as Matron of No

4 Canadian General Hospital, University of Toronto, in May, 1915. Miss Hartley was for some time at Valcartier Camp, Quebec—Canada's first great mobilization camp, where soldiers first assembled before crossing to England. The health of the men was a most important war factor, as experience of the Boer War had clearly pointed out. Camp sanitation, vaccinations, inoculations were all matters of safeguarding health and everything was done to keep soldiers well and fit before entering their life of endurance and hardship.

In England, Miss Hartley served at Basingstoke, and Shorncliffe. Later, she went to Etaples, France, where the wounded were brought in from many battle fields to be ministered to. It was in this area, that Canada lost her first nursing sister to be killed in action, Katherine Maude Macdonald, also of Brantford. The courage of the nurses transcends the power of words to describe. Many remained calmly and courageously at their task despite continuous bombing.

In official reports it is recorded that the bombing of this hospital was a liberate and continuous and that doctors and nurses were fired upon, while attempting to rescue patients and carry them to a place of safety during the raids.

Not only on land, but on sea, Miss Hartley ministered to the sick and suffering. She was on hospital ship

duty from Malta to Gallipoli, when ships were menaced with mines, torpedoes and aircraft and the sacred symbol of the Red Cross, hitherto recognized by the world as an insignia of mercy, reverted in its significance in the eyes of the enemy and seemed an invitation for deliberate attack rather than of protection.

In Salonica, Greece, Miss Hartley continued her war experiences as a nurse. Here, malaria was a deadly foe to the soldiers' health and much had to be done to guard against its inroads.

For her distinguished service, Miss Hartley was awarded the Royal Red Cross, first class in 1916 and in the same year was mentioned in despatches by General Milne. The following year she was invested with the Royal Red Cross medal by His Maj-

esty, King George, at Buckingham Palace. In 1917, she was awarded a bar to the Royal Red Cross.

Among the many tributes which Miss Hartley greatly prizes is one from her native city, sent on the occasion of a complimentary dinner tendered her in Toronto, when the Mayor in a letter expressed the pride of citizens of Brantford that she had attained such enviable distinction in her profession and warmly extending heartiest congratulations.

It is a source of general gratification, also, that Miss Hartley will retain the position of Matron of Christie Street Hospital, where she is beloved by all, and where her arduous war time experiences give her a deep sympathy and broad understanding, which finds a responsive chord in the hearts of all veterans of the Great World War.



ANNIE J. HARTLEY, R.R.C.

esty, King George, at Buckingham Palace. In 1917, she was awarded a bar to the Royal Red Cross.

Miss Hartley after so loyally and faithfully serving her country during the trying years of war and being honored at the hand of her Sovereign, returned to Canada for demobilization July, 1919. She spent a short holiday with her parents in Brantford, after which she was appointed Matron of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Hospital at Burlington, Ontario, October 1919-1920.

From there, Miss Hartley went to Toronto, there to assume the position of Matron of the Christie Street Hospital, where she is beloved by all ex-soldier patients and has become most widely and favorably known. She had served our gallant Canadian soldiers before they left for overseas; safeguarded their health in distant lands; staunch their wounds as they were brought in from the battlefields of France, and now sought to help those whose wounds had perchance long since been healed, but were still courageously fighting the great Battle of Life.

To find a Canadian Nursing Sister with a prouder record than that of Miss Hartley would indeed be difficult. Her life's experiences seem to have destined her to fill this responsible position, which will necessitate visits of hospital inspection from coast to coast. Who would better understand the details and adjustments of ex-soldier cases, than Miss Hartley; whose sympathy would be deeper and broader; whose judgment more just? The many phases of her professional career under highly diversified conditions yield a harvest of rich experience and fit her soundly and thoroughly for the position of Matron-in-Chief of Hospitals of Pensions and of National Health.

Miss Hartley's most recent honour has been the award of the Florence Nightingale Medal. This award goes biennially to a few nurses in different countries who have "rendered conspicuous service in time of war and public calamity."

At the World Congress of Nurses, which will attract notable members of the nursing profession from every country in the world to Montreal, in July, Miss Hartley will be one of the most distinguished and prominent delegates.

Miss Hartley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hartley, still reside in Brantford, where her brother, Mr. H. J. Hartley, is assistant Postmaster. She has two other brothers, Mr. Alfred Hartley in Joliet, Illinois, and Mr. Arthur E. Hartley, Seattle, Washington, while a

Counsel to Girls

Gather ye rose-buds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying;
And this same flower that smiles to-day,
To-morrow will be dying.

The glorious Lamp of Heaven, the Sun,
The higher he's a-getting
The sooner will his race be run,
And nearer he's to setting.

That age is best which is the first,
When youth and blood are warmer;
But being spent, the worse, and worst
Times still succeed the former.

Then be not coy, but use your time;
And while ye may, go marry;
For having lost but once your prime,
You may forever tarry.

Herrick.

est, King George, at Buckingham Palace. In 1917, she was awarded a bar to the Royal Red Cross.

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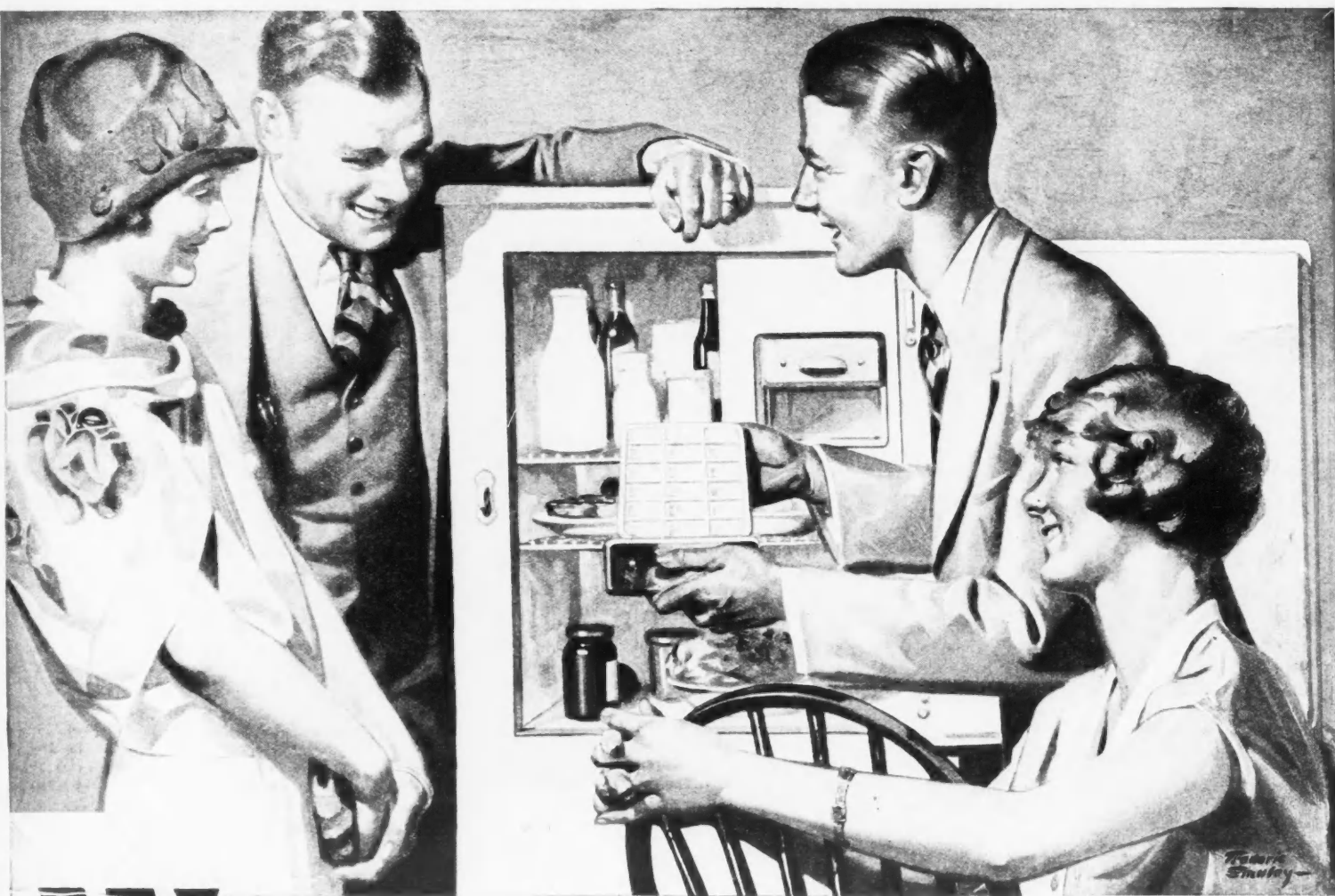
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MRS. WILLIAM JAMES B. KAY
Formerly Miss Beatrice Blandford, of
Hamilton.
—Photo by Cunningham.



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AT FIVE O'CLOCK

with
Jean Graham

WHAT is woman's favorite occupation? Without doubt, we answer—shopping. In every age woman has found her chief delight in shopping—which does not say that she always purchased.

There is, indeed, a form of shopping which consists in scanning a vast variety of goods, with a view to future buying—a form of exercise extremely irritating to the unfortunate clerks who display the goods.

The woman from the small town is usually keener about shopping than the woman in the city, who can get to the large shops by the expenditure of a street car fare. It is in the small town, however, at market or in the general store, that you taste the pure joy of shopping combined with a good, old-time gossip. There you learn that Henry Jones has cancer and that Mary King is going to have her last winter's coat made over. The news of a whole country may be heard at Smith's Emporium, while you are waiting for your change.

By the way, where did the word "shoppe" come from? Someone placed it quite properly over a place where antiques are sold. Then sweet shoppes, tea shoppes and even butcher shoppes sprang up and the word lost its pleasant old-fashioned flavor. Let us have "shop" please, instead of the misused "shoppe."

It is to be remarked that shops have sprung up everywhere. The modern station is not content with selling you tickets for the North Pole or the Equator. It also supplies a barber shop, a hair-dressing estab-

lishment, a dry goods shop—to say nothing of drugs and sweets. The old Union Station in Toronto afforded nothing more exhilarating than a restaurant, a lunch counter and a news stand. Enter the new Union Station—and you find it the fulfillment of "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls." Then on every hand the most tempting wares are spread—and yet the harmless but necessary sandwich is not forgotten. You may buy anything between trains, from a compact to a fur coat. There are flowers to cheer you on your way, chocolates to sweeten the trip and the best of face powder to keep your nose from becoming a shining light. Then, you go to our best hotels and you find a still more brilliant array of shops—beckoning to every pocket-book.

THE British Empire takes pride in the recent achievements of Right Honourable Philip Snowden at The Hague, and is busy offering bouquets to that sturdy statesman. By the way, Mr. Snowden has not been slow to pin the choicest of the bouquets on himself—contrary to the traditions of British statesmen. However, this modern world is full of change, and if Mr. Snowden is fond and proud of himself, there is a piquant novelty in his announcing the fact. Why not tell the world what Mr. Snowden thinks of Mr. Snowden? In the matter of frank conceit, Mr. George Bernard Shaw has set us all an example.

Those who have been fortunate

enough to see and to hear Mrs. Philip Snowden realize that in all his public work Mr. Snowden has a sympathizer in his gifted wife. Mrs. Snowden is fortunate in possessing beauty of person, charm of manner and a gift for public speaking that may well be called oratory. It is almost twenty years since Mrs. Snowden visited Canada, where she made a deep impression. We have had many visitors since. Much water and many waves of blood have flowed beneath the bridge since 1910; but Canada has not forgotten those two brilliant speakers—Emmeline Parkhurst and Mrs. Philip Snowden.

AND the youngsters have come back to school, with "shining morning face." After all, though all

new term! There are new teachers, new school-mates, new books—and one small person wondering how she can absorb the new sensations. If you have been promoted, you are in danger of becoming a prig and scolding the unlucky youngsters who failed. If you have passed into the High School and are commencing the study of French and Latin, you are well-nigh unbearable. I remember how proudly I declined "mensa" and, with what ease I turned into French—"give the rose to the sister of the carpenter." Perhaps our school-days are not the happiest, but they are certainly the time when we feel most important. At no future day, does life look more rosy. As the author of that delightful novel, "A Fellow of Trinity," has said:



Mrs. Harold Geddes of Winnipeg, and son Robert Stanton.

work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, all play and no work makes Jack a highly discontented boy. What a thrill comes with the first days of a

"The view from the top rung of life's ladder is not so enthralling as the pink daisies that grow at the foot of the ladder."

Bridge

By J. M. Barry

A READER (A. J. S.) from Saskatoon, Sask., has requested us to give him some pointers that might be helpful in arriving at a correct valuation of his card holding. The answer to this query, a simple one at first blush, is by no means easy.

With the primary object of helping the novice many well known writers have attached fictitious values to the honor cards and should these add up numerically to such and such, a bid can safely be attempted. This plan has never appealed to the writer for its tendency is undoubtedly to try and do away with a proper think out of the situation by the player and convert him more or less into a machine. This gets one nowhere.

A better plan, to our way of thinking, is to advise a beginner to sit behind sound players and learn to mentally anticipate their bids and general procedure. Particular attention must be paid to the Auction so that certain cards in the holding that is being observed will have greater or less importance according to their relative placing. Numerical valuations here are worthless: all that counts is card sense. By these means he will learn to appraise his holding by virtue of his own reasoning and the lesson will stick.

When defending the bid careful observation of both your partner's and your opponent's discards is an absolute necessity for anyone desirous of playing a first class game. Note the exact size of your partner's opener and gather all the enlightenment possible from the eleven rule. Next when playing the closed hand try, where possible, to run your finesses through strength unless you are in danger of being led through in a soft spot when "safety first" may indicate an alternative in another suit.

To complete one's education in either Contract or Auction there is no medium that we know to touch the Duplicate variety if good players are of the party. By keeping a careful tab on the score sheet you can easily conjecture what manner of game you are playing. Are you over-bidding or what may be equally fatal, are you under-bidding? Again granting you are bidding soundly are you obtaining the maximum, average or minimum results? A useful lesson can thus be garnered.

Here is a nice example where the right deductions enabled the bidder to secure game and rubber in an ordinary Auction game.

North—Spades, jack, ten, 9; Hearts, king, jack, 6, 4; Diamonds, queen, 8, 6; Clubs 8, 4, 3.

East—Spades, queen, 4, 3, 2; Hearts, ace, queen, 9, 2; Diamonds, king, 10, 2; Clubs, king, 10.

South (dealer)—Spades, ace, 8, 7, 6; Hearts, 8, 5, 3; Diamonds, 7, 5; Clubs, ace, queen, jack, 9.

West—Spades, king, 5; Hearts, 10,

7; Diamonds, ace, jack, 9, 3, 2; Clubs, 7, 6, 5, 3.

The Auction was brief but very illuminating to East who played the closed hand. South dealt and bid one Club. West and North both passed and East bid one no trump which was not interfered with. South opened the 6 of spades and with little or nothing to be gained by letting it run up to the queen in the closed hand dummy popped up the king which held the trick. The fall of the 9 spot from North's hand placed the 10 and probably the jack as well. East promptly placed the ace and three small spades with South and a strong tenace in clubs. Obviously he held neither the king of hearts or the queen of diamonds or he would have opened the bidding with a no trump bid instead of the club. This would have been quite a pardonable frisk. This was all sound reasoning and good card logic. East accordingly led a small diamond from dummy and successfully finessed the ten spot. The diamond suit now cleared and on the last three South unwisely discarded three hearts. A heart was now tendered from dummy and again the finesse was successfully taken South having to discard a spade. East now perceived South was in trouble and wisely increased it by leading out the ace of hearts. On this South was pinned down to one of two contingencies—either to bare his ace of spades or throw a club. Either of course would be fatal as his hand was now an open book to East. The club was discarded and he was easily placed with the ace, queen and jack of clubs and ace of spades and a small one. East now led the king of clubs and naturally he had to make his queen of spades for the last trick and a game and rubber proposition for East and West.



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The general acceptance of the new silhouette, by the entire Grand Couture—its highest and most charming development in the Patou collection—these points are echoed in the delightful and becoming clothes that the Ensemble Shop has gathered for a new season.

The moulded natural line with tight hips, bloused bodice, or slight curves in modified Princess style—the longer skirts—the new dahlia tones, soft rose shades, black, white and lances—all the picturesque modes of a new era are shown in a fascinating and wearable collection of evening gowns.

Patou evening gowns of printed chiffon with dark dahlia background, which shows quite definitely the Greek inspiration of this new mode of the moulded figure.

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TORONTO

HAMILTON SANGAMO ELECTRIC CLOCKS

Mr. Walter Clomes, of Toronto, has sent us the following:

Friends of the late Mrs. Elizabeth McGillivray Knowles, who have been considering a memorial worthy of her place in Canadian art, have made such progress that this further report is now made. The response to the appeal for contributions for the memorial has been so encouraging that the committee in charge have enlarged their plans. Instead of a painting costing \$175.00, as at first proposed, it is now intended, through an opportunity being suddenly presented, to buy a larger and better picture at a cost of \$500.00. It is intended to hang the memorial painting in the Art Gallery of Toronto, where it may best be seen by the public, including Mrs. Knowles' many friends. It is also proposed, if further money is available, to offer the balance for a scholarship in the name of Mrs. Knowles for annual award by the Ontario College of Art. In view of the enlarged scope of the memorial and the opportunity of worthy preservation of the name of Mrs. Knowles, the committee makes this further appeal to her friends and asks for a response, not limited in amount, as soon as possible.



MISS ALICE HEARN
Youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cuthbert Hearn, Brandon, Manitoba, whose engagement is announced to Mr. Anthony Raoul de Manbey, of Regina, Saskatchewan. The marriage to take place quietly this month.



JUNE PORTER TROUTMAN
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Troutman, of Winnipeg.
—Photo by Campbell Studio.



In Keeping with your Personal Up-to-Dateness

Delicate tints... dainty designs... a happy blending of color and grace. Adding charm to your dressing-table... wearing their charm in the modern manner, Keystone toiletry appointments emphasize your good taste and offer you a wide variety of designs to choose from.

Keystone mirrors carry the finest grade of Imported French plate glass... flawless, sparkling. Keystone brushes look snow-white Russian bristles in their beautiful backs, lively bristles that stay lively for a lifetime. At Jewellery, Drug, Departmental or Leather Goods Stores in single pieces or sets.

Stevens-Hepner Co.
Limited
Port Elgin, Ontario

Manufacturers of the famous
Keystone Huxley
Toothbrush

KEYSTONE

TOILETWARE
... in black and natural finish
ebony and natural and pastel
shades of pearl, on amber

Please accept
FREE...
this 10-day way to
sparkling teeth



Will you try the tooth paste dentists urge so widely?
Prepared especially to remove the film that discolors
teeth and then destroys them. Send the coupon.

HOW many of you use Pepsodent? Of those in this country who brush their teeth 9 provide in every 10 have a dentifrice so widely used, so utterly and entirely different from all others as worth a full trial to try.

Will you write for some? Your tube will contain a 10 days' supply, which is enough to work a surprising change in teeth and gums. Teeth are whiter, more brilliant, far less subject to decay. Gums are firmer and of better color. Tear out the coupon so you won't forget.

If your teeth are dull

If your teeth are dingy and "off color" they are coated with a shippers' glue-like film. Feel for it with your tongue.

Food and smoking stain that film. Germs by the millions breed in it. Film hardens into tartar—film fosters decay. And germs with tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Many serious body ills as well may be traced to film and its results.

The special way to remove it

Ordinary brushing ways are not successful. You may employ the scientific method that first curls the film. Light brushing then can easily remove it in safety to enamel.

You marvel at the whiteness of children's teeth. Yours may regain that color. May take on that brilliance.

Please accept a free tube

Perhaps unattractive teeth have cost you too much in society and in business. You cannot delay testing this method another day. Get a full-size tube wherever dentifrices are sold, or send coupon below to nearest address.

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Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. India St. London, E.C. 3, Eng.
(Australia), Ltd. 72 Westmore Ave. Sydney, N.S.W.
Only one tube to a family. 2279-624

THE DRESSING TABLE

By Isabel Dean-Morgan



"WHAT is chic?" we are asked. —and we arrive at a quest on that has been the cause of many frowns of puzzlement that have marred the fair brows of women. Find the answer, and you have found the secret of charm.

We do know that it is a little something that makes one woman stand out clear cut and distinct from those about her. Perhaps to the untutored eye the charm of the woman who possesses chic is not obvious, but after a time the realization grows that here is a distinctive individual who through

another evening, when softer lights make necessary a different shade.

It is a well-known fact that the color of the skin varies greatly with different persons. Even two women who seem to have the same complexion will sometimes need an infinitesimal variation in their powder shades. Sometimes the ideal effect can be secured by mixing two powders of different weights and shades.

However, it sometimes happens that one has grown accustomed to a certain brand of powder and dislikes to make a change, or a specialized serv-



LE DERNIER CRI
A gown of marocain in elephant grey, having a soped skirt.

some trick of personality or dressing has achieved a definite and clear-cut "something" that indelibly impresses her upon anyone with whom she may come into contact.

The woman of true chic is never freakish, never garish, never a figure who compels immediate attention. Nearly always she is fairly conservative, has excellent taste, and wears her clothes with a delightful unconsciousness that is, in itself, a happy faculty.

The sum of the chic woman's charm almost invariably lies in her awareness of the value of individuality.

Individuality, within bounds, is something to be assiduously cultivated in an age which many people claim is becoming more standardized every year.

Smart women are reaching it through the smaller things of the toilette that many of us are too prone to overlook. For instance, Mrs. S. is not content to purchase face powder that is the same as Mrs. R's. Dear me, no. Mrs. S. must have powder that is her very own, and so she goes to a shop where her needs are diagnosed by beauty experts, who then blend the powder suitable for her individual skin.

Her formula is numbered and she orders further supplies of it by number. Ultra-fastidious women find it a convenience to have two kinds of powder—a powder for daytime and

ice of the kind described above is not available. It still is possible to have one's individual powder mixture by buying two boxes of different shades and mixing them to suit one's own requirements.

Perfumes too, offer an opportunity for the individualist. Seldom does one of these buy one perfume at a time. Women are more and more developing the desire for personal perfumes. They buy a number of scents and mix them to their own tastes.

Sometimes special perfumes are created by the great couturiers for their individual patrons. Notable among these are Chanel, Lelong, Patou and so on.

There is a distinction, of course, between perfumes of summer and winter usage. During the summer months the floral odors generally are preferred, and even then are thought too heavy by many women who confine themselves to the use of toilet water. The exotic perfumes are in demand during the winter, but even then their use is, of necessity, limited.

The modern woman is more discriminating in the use of cosmetics than ever before. But there still is room for improvement. A common fault is the use of powder or rouge without considering its suitability for the individual. A particular shade of rouge is used because it happens to be new; the weight of the powder is disregarded; cosmetics are not matched to the

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of her Preparations and Treatments

WHenever you use one of Miss Arden's Preparations for the care of the skin, you are secure in the knowledge that the Preparation was personally planned by Miss Arden and first used by her.

In Miss Arden's Salons her wise counsel has brought charm to thousands of happy women. You, too, wherever you live, are in constant personal touch with Elizabeth Arden every time you use one of her Preparations according to her famous proven method.

Ask for Elizabeth Arden's books, "The Quest of the Beautiful" and "Your Masterpiece—Yourself" which will tell you how to follow her secret to make—1 in the care of your skin at home. These preparations are on sale at smart shops all over Canada.

VENETIAN CLEANSING CREAM Melts into the pores, rids them of dust and impurities, leaves skin soft and receptive. \$1, \$2, \$3, \$6.	VENETIAN BLEACHING CREAM Anti-bleach and a soothing emollient cream in one. Made of fresh lemons. Excellent for face, neck and hands. \$1.25.	VENETIAN SPECIAL ASTRINGENT For flaccid cheeks and neck. Lifts and strengthens the tissues, tightens the skin. \$2.25, \$4.
VENETIAN ARDEN'S SKIN TONIC Tones, firms and whitens the skin. Use with and after Cleansing Cream. 95c, \$2, \$4.75, \$9.	VENETIAN PORE CREAM Greaseless astringent cream, contracts open pores, corrects their inactivity. Smooth over coarse pores at bedtime. \$1, \$2.50.	VENETIAN MUSCLE OIL A penetrating oil rich in the elements which restore sunken tissues or flabby muscles. \$1, \$2.50, \$4.
VENETIAN ORANGE SKIN FOOD Keeps the skin full and firm, rounds out wrinkles, lines and hollows. \$1, \$1.75, \$2.75, \$4.25.		ARDEN'S VEILVA CREAM A delicate cream for sensitive skins. Recommended for a full face, as it smooths and softens the skin without tanning. \$1, \$2.50, \$4.

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Decades before Crinoline days this luxury soap was sought by discriminating women. And it still is sought by fashion's leaders for its skin-refining purity and the lingering, lovable fragrance of its touch.

\$1 per box of 3 large cakes at all best druggists and department stores.

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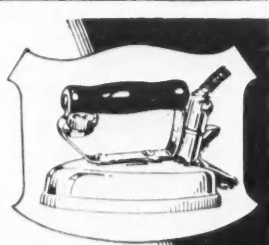
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IN THE regular daily use of Cuticura Soap and the occasional use of Cuticura Ointment, women everywhere have discovered the secret of natural beauty. The Soap, fragrant and pure, to cleanse; the Ointment, antiseptic and healing, to remove pimples and irritations.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sample each free. Address: Canadian Depot: J. T. Watt Co., Ltd., Montreal.



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\$6.50



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Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

The Perfect Sun-Tan Skin

For tanning or streakless limbs, "Gouraud's Oriental Cream" gives an exceptional, realistic effect. Swimming, dancing or vigorous sports have no effect, as it withstands water and does not rub off or streak. Also in White, Flesh and Tanned.



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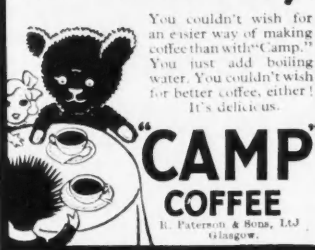
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Vinette

The smart three eye-let shown above will be a revelation to you in foot comfort.

BLACK KID \$12.50
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AN AUTUMN MODEL

A Reslaw Autumn model of black hatter's plush, trimmed with bow of black felt across back.

color and texture of the skin, and perfumes utterly foreign to the personality are used.

With a little time and thought this can be remedied. As much time and consideration should be expended upon the purchase as would be in the purchase of a hat or gown.

The satisfaction of having something that is peculiarly yours is ample payment for the little trouble required to secure it.



Correspondence
R. L. Many inquiries are received from correspondents who are troubled with a dry condition of the hair. Old treatments are required, for which I am sending you detailed directions. You will find them exceedingly beneficial in restoring the glossy appearance of your hair.

F. H. Nothing short of plastic surgery will remove the deep wrinkle from between your eyes. However, it is possible that the use of a tissue cream and astringent will succeed in making it less prominent, or at least prevent the wrinkle from becoming more distinct. Skilful facial massage would also be of help. I am sending you the names of two preparations that are exceedingly well recommended.

D. P. Yes, indeed, outdoor sports do have a drying effect upon the complexion. For instance, there is motoring. The roads will be dusty, and the air probably dry. As a result the pores of the skin will become clogged with dust and the skin itself will become dry.

The following is an excellent treatment: A softening base cream before the make-up is put on. After the rice, two applications of cleansing cream, and further cleansing with a milk skin tonic. Then five minutes' massage with an oily cream to restore softness to the skin.

L. G. You are the first person to write to me asking for suggestions for ridding yourself of the tanned complexion acquired during the summer months. Perhaps you find that the golden tan limits you in the colors you may wear? I do not think you are alone in this, if my guess is correct.

The sun-tan mode imposes certain limitations upon its votaries, hence I make haste to send you the names of several good bleaching preparations.

Incidentally, you will find it helpful if a box of light face-powder is secured, to be added in small quantities as the tan disappears to the dark sunburn powder that you are, no doubt, using at the present time.

S. W. The fine lines that are making their appearance around your eyes probably are caused by eye-strain, remaining in the sun with the eyes unshaded, or subjecting them to much

use of the liquid polish. This is more lasting than the other type of polish and also has the advantage of affording a protection to the nail. You will find it helpful if a cuticle oil or cream is massaged into the nails and around the cuticle.

T. D. The powder will lodge in the pores of the skin and cause them to become larger if every care is not taken to remove every vestige of it. This can be done by applying cleansing cream and then removing it with the cleansing tissues. Do not be content to do this once. A second application will succeed in removing soil.

If left on the skin the accumulated powder will damage its fine texture, and too much care cannot be used in removing it. The name of an instant lotion that will assist in contracting the pores has been mailed to you.

R. F. There used to be a very real difficulty in retaining the feeling of good grooming that one enjoys when at home—particularly if one is moving from place to place every day. But today this has been overcome by a number of cosmetic companies who have special travelling kits ranging in size from small boxes to large leather bags in which everything required by the fastidious traveller is contained.

G. H. Have you tried using a bland soap, that is one that is milder in its effects upon the skin? And are you careful to remove every trace of soap when you are bathing the face? If soap is too severe, however, it might be well to use cleansing cream in place of it.

Berceuse

Sail, silver moon,
The blue sky is thy sea.
There is no shore where thou canst be anchored;
Sail, silver moon, sail, silver moon.
Sail, silver moon,
Dreams are thy merchandise.
Vain dreams and hopes that from the old earth rise;
Sail, silver moon, sail, silver moon.
Sail, silver moon,
Thy course no change shall know;
Tho' earth's frail bark break on life's rocks below;
Sail, silver moon, sail, silver moon.

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Specimen Offers:

SHEETS, at the price of cotton. Made of the finest yarn, pure white and heavy quality, very outstanding value.
Size 2 x 3 yards (single bed).
PER PAIR **\$4.78**

Linen Pillow cases to match above sheets, 20 x 20 ins. **71c**

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Damask napkins to match: 22 x 22 ins. **SIX FOR \$1.34**

TEA CLOTHS, will not leave flat on glassware. "Tea" or "Glass" pattern, 18 inches on under. Size 22 x 22 ins. **SIX FOR \$1.28**

FACE TOWELS, with wide or narrow borders. Heavily textured. Size 21 x 41 inches. **SIX FOR \$2.33**

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In Combination Undergarments that Hint of Paris



The smart Parisienne chooses her undergarments with an eye to distinction alone. Originality, even at the sacrifice of suitability, must be hers. The well dressed Canadian woman also considers distinction, but with this important phase she combines practicability. "Does it wear well?" is a basic question.

Harvey, recognizing this, has created a softly clinging, firmly woven silk-like material for this modern combination vest.

brassiere and bloomers, with dainty shading at the knee. The subtle modernistic touch, so essential in the present day fashions, has not been forgotten. Contrasting bands of color in unique sharp outlined shapes have been placed on the vest and bloomers. They're smart! Every color—built to cater to the most fastidious taste—this new creation by Harvey is an essential of the chic Canadian woman's wardrobe.

Harvey Knitting Co., Limited, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

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A MODEL FOR THE COMING SEASON

This Reslaw Autumn model in black Hatter's plush. The crown is threaded with braid.

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Write to Harold Webster & Sons, 28 Wellington St.
East, Toronto 2, for descriptive pamphlet with colored
illustrations and for name of your nearest dealer.

Mrs. W. J. McWhitney is again in
Toronto from New York where she
was the guest of her daughter, Mrs.
K. Burton Lyon.

Mrs. Eric Armour, of Toronto, en-
tertained at luncheon on Thursday of last
week in honor of the bride of this week,
Miss Doris Strickland.

Colonel P. W. Eaton, Miss Ruth
Eaton and Mr. Noel Eaton, of Oakville,
Ontario, sailed on Friday of last week
in the S.S. *Duchess of York* for Eng-
land.

The Misses Isobel and Elizabeth Mc-
Phedran, of Toronto, entertained de-
lightfully at tea on Thursday afternoon
of this week in honor of the bride-
elect, Miss Dorothy Stratton.

The Governor-General and Viscount-
ess Willingdon will be in Toronto on
Saturday of this week, Sept. 14, to at-
tend the garden party given by the
governors of Upper Canada College and
the Old Boys' Association at the col-
lege. His Excellency will also attend
a centenary dinner at the Royal York
Hotel that night.

Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Ker, and their
children are again in Hamilton from
Biddeford Pool, Maine.



The Governor-General and Viscount-
ess Willingdon will be the guests at a
reception in their honor given by Mr.
and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin at Park-
wood, Oshawa, on Monday, Sept. 16.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario
and Mrs. William D. Ross have sent
out cards for a reception on the oc-
casion of the sixtieth annual session of
the National Convention of the Insur-
ance Commissioners of the United
States on Wednesday, Sept. 18, from
4.30 to 6 o'clock.

The Lieutenant-Governor the Hon.
W. D. Ross and Mrs. Ross will present
the prizes at the annual distribution of
prizes on the occasion of the centenary



MRS. E. M. BIRCHER AND HER BEAUTIFUL LITTLE SON, PAUL.
Mrs. Bircher was before her marriage Miss Constance Nanton, daughter of
Lady Nanton, of Kilmorie, Winnipeg, and the late Sir Augustus Nanton.
—Copyright portrait by Tony Wrightson, New Bond St., London, Eng.

celebrations of Upper Canada College
on Friday of this week at 3 o'clock.
The principal and Mrs. Grant will be
"at home" after prize-giving.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Batchart, of Ben-
venuto, Victoria, B.C., entertained at
dinner recently in honor of Sir Henry
and Lady Thornton.

The attendants at the Porritt-Strick-
land wedding in Toronto on September
14 will include bridesmaids—Miss Hope
Ludwig, Miss Jessie Bull, Miss Doris
Macdonald, of Hamilton, Miss Patricia
Porritt, flower girl, Miss Gwynneth
Gale, Mr. Lawrence Macdonald, of
Hamilton, best man, Mr. W. Drynan,
Mr. Andrew Rutherford, Montreal; Mr.
Bill Strickland and Mr. Alan Houston,
askers.

Miss Joyce Tooman, of Farnham Av-
enue, Toronto, sailed recently in the S.S.
Duchess of Richmond, for Lausanne,
Switzerland, where she will attend
school for two years.

The Lieutenant-Governor of British
Columbia, the Hon. Randolf Bruce
and Miss Mackenzie were in Banff re-
cently to attend the Scottish festival.
En route to Victoria they made brief
visits to Golden and Windermere.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas and their
children are again in Toronto from Co-
lombus where they were the guests of
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas.

Mrs. Alfred Cameron, of Toronto,
will entertain at luncheon and bridge
on Tuesday, September 17, in honor of
Miss Dorothy Stratton whose marriage
to Mr. Gordon Cameron is arranged for
September 28.

Colonel and Mrs. J. R. MacLean re-
turned last week to Toronto from Mur-
ray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. O'Brien, of Chest-
nut Park, Toronto, were recent guests
at the Manor Richelieu, Murray Bay,
Quebec.

Miss Grace Northwood, of Toronto,
entertained at tea on Thursday of last
week for the bride-elect, Miss Edythe
Coleman.

Miss Blair Barrows, who was re-
cently the guest of Miss Joan Mathers,
of Winnipeg, at her summer place at
Lake of the Woods, is again in Toronto.

Miss Margaret Cockshutt, of Brant-
ford, was among those who entertained
in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Doris
Strickland. Miss Cockshutt gave a de-
lightful luncheon for Miss Strickland.

Mrs. Clifford Sifton is again in To-
ronto from Winnipeg.

Mrs. Rex Nicholson, of Toronto, and
her daughter, Miss Mary Nicholson,
who have been spending August in St.
Moritz and the Italian and Swiss lakes
are returning to England and sailing
for Canada the end of September.

Mrs. Corbett, of Calgary, who was in
Toronto for the marriage of her bro-
ther, Major Richard Sankey, to Miss

Isobel Godfrey, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. J. M. Godfrey, of Lowther Av-
enue, on Saturday of last week, has
returned home.

At Ardmore, Port Credit, the country
residence of the bride's parents, on Sat-
urday afternoon of last week, Septem-
ber 7, the marriage was solemnized by
the Rev. J. C. Hodgins, of Brampton,
of Isobel, daughter of Mr. J. M. God-
frey, K.C., and Mrs. Godfrey, of Low-
ther Avenue, Toronto, to Major Richard
Sankey, son of Mrs. Villiers Sankey, of
Huron Street, Toronto, and the late
Major Villiers Sankey. The bridegroom
was attended by Mr. Ian Macdonnell
as best man, and the ushers were Mr.
Anthony Adamson, Mr. Joseph Thomp-

son, and Mr. J. M. Godfrey. The bride-
groom's mother, Mrs. Villiers Sankey, in
petunia colored lace with large hat to
match. Going away the bride wore
a very smart and becoming ensemble
in brown. The honeymoon is being
spent in Gaspe, and on their return
Major and Mrs. Sankey will reside in
Toronto.

Dr. Henry Philbrick Nelson, F.R.C.S.,
and Mrs. Nelson, who have been spend-
ing some time in Vienna, Austria, have
returned to London, England, and have
taken an apartment at 4 Harley Road,
St. John's Wood, London N.W. Mrs.
Nelson was formerly Miss Kathleen
Sullivan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Al-
lan Sullivan, formerly of Toronto, and
granddaughter of the late Bishop Sul-
livan and Mrs. Edward Sullivan.

Mr. W. Herbert Cavithra, of Forest
Hill Road, Toronto, sailed on Friday of
last week in the S.S. *Ausonia* to spend
six weeks in England.

Major the Hon. Vlick Colborne-Viv-
ian and Mrs. Colborne-Vivian and the
former's sister-in-law, Miss Vivian A.
Devonshire, are in Toronto this week to
attend the centenary of Upper Canada
College and are the guests of Mr.
George Beadmore, M.P.H. Major Col-
borne-Vivian is the grandson of Lord
Seaton, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper
Canada in 1829.

Lady McGowan, of London, England,
with Miss McGowan, her daughter and
her son, who have been the guests of
Mr. J. P. Bickie, at Port Credit, left
last week for England.

Mrs. John D. Hay, of Toronto, has
been spending the summer with her
daughter, Mrs. Wilson, and Dr. Wilson,
of London, England, at Saint-Briac,
near Dinard.

Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, of To-
ronto, while in England were the guests
of Mr. Mark Hambourg and the Hon.
Mrs. Hambourg in Piccadilly Park, Lon-
don. They were also in Paris and visit-
ed Mr. and Mrs. Jan Hambourg. Later
they went to Italy to meet Mrs. R. V.
Coke, Mr. Hambourg's sister. They are
again in Toronto.

Mrs. C. H. Easson, of Toronto, and
her daughter, Margaret, will sail on the
18th for England.

Mrs. Frank Hodgins, of Cloyneview,
Dale Avenue, is again in Toronto from
England. Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgins,
who returned to Canada with Mrs.
Hodgins, remained in Quebec to attend
the meeting of the Canadian Bar As-
sociation.

The marriage of Esther, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Cassels, of Bedford
Road, Toronto, to Mr. H. W. Hawke,
of New York, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jason
Hawke, of Toronto, was a quiet, pretty
event on Tuesday of last week in River-
dale Presbyterian Church. The Rev.
Captain Paulin conducted the service.
Mrs. Ernest White, of Philadelphia, was
at the organ and Mr. Freeman Wright
sang. Mr. T. Hawke acted as best man
to his brother. The bride, who was
given away by her father, Mr. R. S.
Cassels, was attractively gowned in
oyster colored lace and wore a large
and becoming hat to match. Her lovely
bouquet was of cream roses and lily-
of-the-valley. Miss Cecil Cassels, in
golden brown velvet with hat to match
attended her sister. Later Mr. and
Mrs. Hawke left to spend their honey-
moon and later will take up their re-
sidence in New York.

Mrs. T. A. McAuley, of Toronto, has
been visiting Mrs. Barry Hayes at
Beaumaris, Muskoka.



MRS. AENEAS BELL-IRVING.
Formerly Miss Monica Marpole, daughter of Mrs. D. P. Marpole, of Van-
couver, whose marriage was a recent event in Vancouver.
—Photo by Vanderpant Galleries.

Facts About Tea series—No. 1.

Tea - its origin

Five thousand years ago a venture-
some Chinaman, so we are told,
penetrated the forests of Assam in
India and discovered the tea plant.
He took it home and planted it...
and so the story goes. This is
legend but ancient writers of
China tell us definitely that tea was
growing in China in 2700 B.C.

"SALADA"
TEA
'Fresh from the gardens' S.N.



GAINSBOROUGH

Especially chic is this new note in Autumn millinery
a cape-and-hat ensemble of chiffon retent in a pecu-
liarly fascinating shade of blue naffier... very beau-
tiful and very cleverly trimmed in metallic broche.

IT IS a beggarly day for a woman when she sees the replica of
her own hat. But fate cannot play this trick of fashion on the
wearer of a Gainsborough. There are no two Gainsborough hats
alike... only one of each model is sold in a community... The
modishly-dressed woman naturally delights in knowing that her
Gainsborough cannot be copied.

Sold in the More Exclusive Shops Throughout Canada.

Weldrest
Full Fashioned
Silk Hosiery

PRICES
\$1.50
\$2.00
\$2.50
a Pair

In a season when styles have gone "into reverse"—with
longer skirts, higher waistlines—"off the face" hats, it is
a comfort to know that one problem has been solved for
you in advance. Choose **Weldrest** hosiery and know
beyond peradventure that shade and texture are correct
and better than usual wearing qualities assured.

AT ALL BETTER CLASS STORES

Mr. B. A. Gould, of Warren Road, Mr. Richard Sankey and Miss Isobel
Godfrey, whose marriage took place on
day night of last week in honor of the following Saturday.



Toronto's debutantes this season include, Miss Margaret Grant, daughter of Principal and Mrs. W. L. Grant, Upper Canada College; Miss Anne and Miss Betty Gibbons, daughters of Mrs. Edmund Boyd; Miss Bernice Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Andrews, Walmer Road; Miss Dorothy Grant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Grant, Madison Avenue; Miss Joan Hannay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hannay, Dunbar Road; Miss Kathleen Ritchie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ritchie, Burton Road; Miss Patricia Watson, daughter of Mrs. Gordon Shaver, Old Forest Hill Road; Miss Kathleen Gibbons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons; Miss Betty Long, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Long, Forest Hill; Miss Margaret McHugh, daughter of Mrs. M. W. McHugh; Miss Staunton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. G. Staunton; Miss Gunda Mason, daughter of Mr. Henry H. Mason, Russell Hill Road; Miss Mary Tudhope,

pers and carried a sheaf bouquet of white rosebuds. She wore also a quaint gold chain, which has been in the family for many years. The maid of honor, Miss Florence MacKenzie, and the four bridesmaids, Misses Margaret Easson, Margaret Lumbers (Toronto), Gwyneth Pullen (Oakville), and Margaret Stewart (Barrie), wore period frocks of Lanolin green moire taffeta with touches of gold applied in the bodice, green French felt hats with velvet bows of the same shade, beige stockings, gloves and shoes, the latter having golden topaz shoe buckles, the gift of the bride and bridesroom. They carried sheaf bouquets of Claudius de Pernet roses. The best man was Dr. Alexander MacIntosh, of St. Louis, Mo., and the ushers, Messrs. J. E. T. Langley, Miles O'Reilly (Toronto), Hugh McMahon (London) and James Gow (Windsor). Mrs. J. W. Todd presided at the organ and during the signing of the register, Mrs. A. E. Dawson sang



MRS. HUGH CAYLEY
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot L. Matthews, of Toronto. After a painting by Joshua Smith, R.B.A.

daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope, York Mills; Miss Helen Glennie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Glennie, Forest Hill road.

The engagement of Miss Lillian Desbarats, of Ottawa, youngest daughter of Mr. George J. Desbarats, C. M. G., Deputy Minister of National Defence, and Mrs. Desbarats, to Mr. Charles Ivers Lynch, son of the late John Lynch and Mrs. Lynch has been announced. Miss Desbarats is a granddaughter of the late Sir Richard Scott. She is at present visiting in Toronto.

The marriage was solemnized at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, September 14th, in St. John the Baptist Church, Lakefield, of Dorothy Aylmer, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aylmer Langley of Lakefield, to John McNeil Easson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Easson, of 11 Roxborough Street East, Toronto. The church was very prettily decorated for the occasion with masses of late summer blooms and greenery which made an effective setting for the colorful frocks. Rev. A. W. MacKenzie was the officiating clergyman, assisted by Rev. W. J. Creighton. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an exquisite Princess gown of ivory satin with lace yoke and tight lace sleeves, made en train, with her tulle veil, arranged in Juliet cap fashion, caught with orange blossoms. She wore ivory satin slipper-very sweetly, "Oh Perfect Love." Following the ceremony a reception was

held at "Cowley" at which a large number of guests were present. Mrs. Aylmer Langley, the bride's mother, wore a smart French gray georgette gown with shoes and hose to match, a platinum fox fur and blue French felt hat and carried American Beauty roses. Mrs. C. H. Easson, the mother of the bridegroom, wore a handsome dark green silk velvet ensemble with hat to match and wore a platinum fox fur. Mr. and Mrs. Easson left by motor for Quebec, to sail in the S. S. *Duchess of Atholl* for Europe, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride travelled in a Lanolin green ensemble with silver lamé blouse, small green felt hat, platinum fox fur and shoes, gloves and purse of a matching shade of grey. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Easson will reside in Toronto. The guests included, Misses Wilson and Ellis, Cobourg; Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Glennie, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacLeod, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh MacKay, Rothesay, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. John Trynan, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry O'Reilly, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Toronto; Mr. Guy Carr-Harris, New York; Mr. Harold Mowat, Ottawa, Mr. Harold Gallacher, Hamilton, Mr. Emmett Smith, Haliburton; Dr. and Mrs. MacDonald, Saint Andrew's College, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. David Rae, Mr. and Mrs. John Townsend, Toronto; Hon. and Mrs. G. N. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Dela Fosse, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Marjorie Hatten, Peterboro; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Blackburn, The Misses Blackburn, Mr. Aylmer Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas MacLeod, Mr. Stanley Duncan, Mr. John Sprague, Toronto.

Hon. Vincent Massey, Canada's Minister at Washington, and Mrs. Massey, are in Toronto this week for the centenary of Upper Canada College.

Miss Gilverson, of Brantford, was a luncheon guest of Mrs. W. D. Ross at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, on Thursday of last week.

Major and Mrs. Eric Armour are again in Toronto from Roche's Point.

Mr. Sigmund Samuel, of Toronto, has sailed in the S.S. *Isle de France* for England where he will be for a short time.

Mrs. Donald Ross is again in Toronto from Victoria, B.C., where she was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carpenter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Clute, the latter formerly Miss Janie Wallbridge, are in Toronto from England and are occupying their new residence on Admiral Road.

Mrs. F. H. Phippen, of Toronto, is in Winnipeg, where she is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Clark.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, Montreal, who was in Toronto on Thursday of last week, entertained at dinner that evening at the Royal York. His guests included Lord Shaughnessy, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Col. Henry Cockshutt, Hon. Howard Ferguson, Sir George Gurnea, Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B., Sir Thomas White, Hon. W. A. Black, Mr. N. W. Tilley, K.C., Judge Meredith, of Lon-

don, Hon. Smeaton White, Mr. W. A. Grant, Mr. J. A. McLeod, Mr. A. B. Patterson, Mr. E. C. Bea, Mr. J. A. Hollis, Mr. S. C. Norworthy, Mr. A. D. MacTier, Dr. C. S. Martin, Mr. C. S. Blackwell, Mr. R. H. McMaster.

Mrs. Joseph Miller of Inglewood Drive, who has been in the West throughout the summer, is returning shortly to Toronto.

Mrs. George Broughall is again in Toronto from Kirkland Lake where she was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Hargratt.

Miss Lillian Meighan, of Toronto, will be maid of honor at Miss Dorothy Stratton's marriage on Saturday, September 28; Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Miss Betty Ellsworth, Miss Ellen

don, Miss Margaret McLaughlin, will be bridesmaids, and Susan and Craig Somerville will be flower girl and page. Mr. Churchill Mann will act as best man to Mr. Cameron, and the ushers will be Mr. Ian Wilson, Mr. Edward Anglin, Ottawa, Mr. L. McWhinney and Mr. Edward Ganong.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Dawson are again in Toronto from England.

Major and Mrs. Osler and Miss Anne Osler, of Bronte, are returning to Toronto this week from the Georgian Bay.

Mrs. T. Arthur Craig, of Woodlawn Avenue, and Miss Enid Dixon Craig are again in Toronto from Stanley Island.

Mrs. William Lavallin Puxley, of Reidendene, Knappill, England, who with her infant daughter has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph K. Burgess, of Walmer Road, is returning to England in the S. S. *Duchess of Bedford*, sailing from Montreal on the 18th.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenholme Hughes of Birmingham, Alabama, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Duncan J. McDougall, the latter's parents in Toronto to have returned home. Mrs. Hughes will be in Toronto again some time in October.

Miss Jessie Hill is again in Toronto from Europe where she spent the summer. Miss Hill was a passenger in the S. S. *Empress of Scotland*.

Mrs. W. L. Grant, Upper Canada College, is entertaining at dinner on Friday night of this week, for her daughter, Miss Margaret Grant, who is making her debut at the centenary Upper Canada ball, and for Miss Margaret McHugh, daughter of Mrs. M. W. McHugh, who is also making her debut at this very interesting ball.

Mr. Gerald Larkin is again in Toronto from Muskoka.

Miss Isabelle McLaughlin and Yvonne McKague have gone to Bungalow Camp, Nipigon River.

Miss Helen Glennie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Glennie, of Forest Hill Road, is one of the debutantes of the season in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Begg, Miss Lorna, Miss Ruth and Mr. Bruce Begg have returned home after spending the summer in England, Scotland and on the continent.

Guests in Toronto for the Warren-Coleman wedding on Saturday of last week were, Mrs. H. T. Whittemore of Calgary; Mrs. C. H. Booth, Bloomfield Hills, Detroit; Miss Frances Booth, Mrs. George Booth, Detroit; Mrs. John



MRS. G. DUNCAN
President of the Brantford Ladies' Golf Club.
—Photo by Walker Studio.

SIMPSON'S AUTUMN FASHION REVUE

Sept. 16th to 21st, inclusive
Arcadian Court--Eighth Floor

Twice daily mannequins will promenade, presenting the New Autumn Mode in all its varied and interesting aspects—Afternoons at 3 o'clock, Evenings at 7 o'clock.

A Special Evening Presentation

has been arranged for the convenience of those who cannot be present in the afternoon. At the evening performance informal dinner will be served.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE

—at the Hostess' Desk, Arcadian Court
—in the Apparel Department, Fashion Floor
—at the Information Desk, Street Floor.

Afternoon tickets (not reserved) include tea, 50c.

Evening tickets (reserved) include informal dinner, \$1.50.

Tickets are limited, secure yours early.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

A Personal Gift The Monogrammed or Autographed Handkerchief

—Add the flattery of forethought to your gift. Order by October 1st to be certain of delivery before Xmas.

Your order travels all the way to Ireland. There skilful fingers embroider on exquisitely fine Irish linen, the monogram you have chosen. Handkerchiefs, are boxed in half-dozen and dozens. Men's, dozen, \$6.75 to \$17. Women's, dozen, \$5 to \$9.

Handkerchief Dept.—Street Floor

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED



Pierce, Montreal; Mrs. George A. Sadler, Montreal; Mrs. Robert Chambers, New Glasgow, N. S.; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. R. Warren, Niagara Falls.

Mrs. George T. Hartt and Miss Patricia Hartt, who have been spending the summer at the Hackmatack Inn, Chester, N.S., have returned to Montreal and are at the Windsor Hotel.

Miss Betty Fauquier is again in Quebec from England, and with her mother, Mrs. Edward Fauquier, at Fernbank.

Mrs. E. A. Beardmore is again in Montreal from Front's Neck, Maine.

Lady Clark, accompanied by her two daughters, the Misses Frances and Diana Clark, Mr. Eustace Clark, the Rev. Aubrey Pike, and Mr. Edward Clark, and his daughter, Miss Valentine Clark, of Cambridge, England, who are guests of Sir William and Lady Clark, are

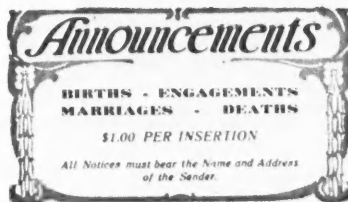
again in Ottawa after a trip in Western Ontario.

Canon and Mrs. Shafford are again in Montreal after two months spent in Nova Scotia. The marriage of their daughter, Miss Ruth Marion Shafford, to Mr. Leslie Holmes, of London, England, son of the late Bishop Holmes, of Athabasca, will take place at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, on October 1.

Miss Jean Price, of Quebec, has been recently in Montreal, guest of Miss Yvette McKenna.

Mrs. E. L. Holley, of Montreal, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday of last week in honor of Miss Beatrice Lyman and her bridal attendants.

Mrs. H. H. Gilbert, of Quebec, entertained at luncheon last Tuesday in honor of Miss Yvette Lafferty, the bride-elect.



ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Owen announce the engagement of their niece, Florence Fraser, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alan Travers Fraser, to Mr. Eric Richardson Smith, son of the late Rev. Dr. George H. Smith and Mrs. Smith, of St. Catharines. Marriage to take place this month quietly at 7 Roxborough Street East.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan M. McDougall, of Ottawa, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jean Lois, to Mr. Archibald D. McKee, son of Mr. D. A. McKee, and the late Mrs. McKee, of Vankleek Hill, Ontario. Marriage to take place shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustine J. Gough announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian Rogers, to Dr. Murray Moller, son of Mrs. Moller and the late Dr. T. J. Moller. The marriage to take place October 2nd.

MARRIAGES
GRANGE-SAUNDERS.—On Saturday, August 31st, 1929, at St. Paul's Church, Bloor Street, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Cody, Barbara Wilson, eldest daughter of George W. Saunders, 600 Wardlaw Ave., Winnipeg, to Edward Bechford Grange, son of Mrs. Grange and of the late E. A. Grange, of Toronto.

DEATHS
LAWRIE.—At San Diego, California, on August 22nd, Sarah Owen, beloved wife of Willis S. H. Lawrie and mother of Charles L., Annie M., and S. Mildred Lawrie, of San Diego, and Mrs. Arthur Kniginger, of Toronto. Age 83. Interment at San Diego.



Always with Tomatoes-

How delightfully piquant and refreshing! H.P. is rich—fruity, incomparable for appetizing flavor.

HP SAUCE



Plant Perennials Non

The SHERIDAN NURSERIES Limited

1 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5
City Sales, 1186 Bay St.

Safety First!

Insist on

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

Weathertight! "KLEEN-EZE" WINDOWS



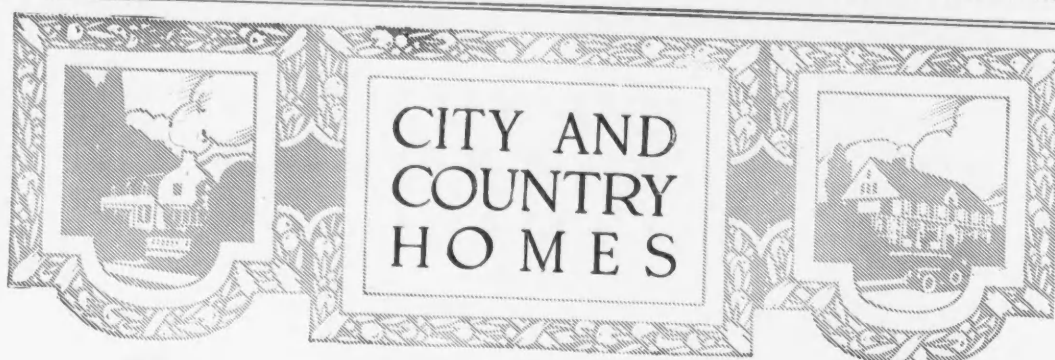
are independent of the weather. They cannot stick or bind because of these tension control which expands or contracts with every climatic condition. No other window possesses this outstanding advantage. There are no screws or nails to work loose, nothing to interfere with the day-in, day-out smooth operation of these remarkable windows.

A slight pressure on one side enables you to remove both the top and the lower sash. Think of the convenience of cleaning your windows (front and back) inside the house! Once installed there is no additional expense for upkeep.

Attractive in color, design and construction. Available in white, tan, and dark wood-grain. Also in black, for the modern look. See a working model at our office and be convinced.

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GENERAL WINDOW PRODUCTS
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Phone 27 796.



CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

Porcelain

By Marjorie Elliot Wilkins

OUT of the great storehouse of Chinese legend comes this traditional origin of that ware which is the highest achievement of the potter's craft—porcelain.

"It happened, one night, that the Emperor Yü dreamed that he sat upon the Dragon Throne with the Spirit of Mankind upon his right hand as his Counsellor. One by one his subjects lay before him the fruits of

Three ingredients go into this strong, exquisite medium which is so valuably fragile—feldspar, quartz, and porcelain earth, which has been called kaolin by the Chinese. Only the mixture of these ingredients in delicately adjusted proportions will produce porcelain of absolute purity, perfect translucency, and that clear, bell-like tone which is so spartan a test of its quality. But, perfect proportion must

anese made some very fine porcelain, it was in the making of pottery that they reached their greatest fame and success.

Naturally the Chinese porcelain falls into two distinct classes, the useful and the ornamental. The former consisted chiefly of ceremonial pieces, ritual vessels for the temples—yellow for the Ancestral temple, blue for the temple of Heaven, for the temple of the Sun, red, of Jupiter, white. The household objects of porcelain quite naturally found extensive use for tea cups and tea pots and for bowls, and many flower containers, pots for growing flowers, and fish bowls.

The ornamental porcelain was usually used for vases, often magnificently



ENGLISH PORCELAIN OFTEN COPIES ORIENTAL DESIGNS

—By William Junor, Ltd.

their labours. And always the great and venerable Emperor sought the advice of the Spirit of Mankind, for he desired only to accept that which would be of use to men. To those whose offerings were accepted, he gave bags of golden coins.

"But, at last a young maiden appeared. In her exquisite fingers she carried a white vessel as fragile as the covering of the yolk of an egg, and of rare transparency. The vessel was to hold either the Emperor's tea, or the life-giving water for a flowering branch. The Emperor turned to the Spirit of Mankind.

"Will Mankind be the happier for this invention?" he asked.

"The Spirit of Mankind touched the porcelain vessel, for such it was, and he blessed it."

"This whiteness and purity will inspire men to purity," he said. "For purity of soul is not far removed from purity of body. This delicacy and fragility will constrain men to delicacy and care, and thus will refine their manners and their social intercourse. For he who shows consideration to things of the external world will show a like consideration to his fellow men. Modesty will become the twin of majesty."

"His words pleased the Emperor, even as the exquisite bit of porcelain had pleased him. So he took the vessel from the maiden's hands. But for her gift she received a lovely flower, for her gift was such that it could not be paid for with golden coins," — Zoellner.

The potter's craft is an exceedingly ancient one. Whatever deposits of common clay were to be found, prehistoric man shaped the moist substance into rude vessels for his food and drink. But, exquisite porcelain with its translucent beauty is as far removed from pottery as a gleaming, polished diamond from a lustreless, lifeless bit of charcoal. And yet there are certain common qualities. Each lends itself to the very old art of modelling, of turning upon the potter's wheel. And to each clay is a common ingredient. But always porcelain is the patrician while pottery is the commoner, whether middle class or bourgeois.

be combined with great crushing force, as the kaolin is powdered and mixed with the feldspar and the quartz. The very clearest of water must wash away the slightest impurity before the paste is ready for the hands which will mould it into the desired shape. Then heat of a tremendous degree unites the three ingredients, forming a substance which is impervious to the strongest acids, which reflects the very heart of the intense flames which gave it its being, and yet which shares that doom so common to all exquisite things—perishability. Such is the hard paste, or real porcelain, which can only be produced by the use of kaolin, and which, until the seventeenth century, was produced only in the Orient, and there chiefly in China, for although the J. p.

decorated, which were placed on beautifully carved stands in the entrance halls or the libraries of fine palaces.

Although Chinese porcelain craftsmen were excellent masters of colour, they were by no means brilliant originators of design. Many of the loveliest and most perfectly executed motifs were copied from the carved design of the Han dynasty tombs, and from ancient bronzes. Intercourse with Persia and India also supplied a valuable and fertile source of inspiration. Religion played a large part in the natural suggestion of motif—figures representing the various deities, the sacred dragon, and that symbol beloved of the Chinese, longevity. According to the design on the beautifully enamelled porcelains the student recognises the craftsman's



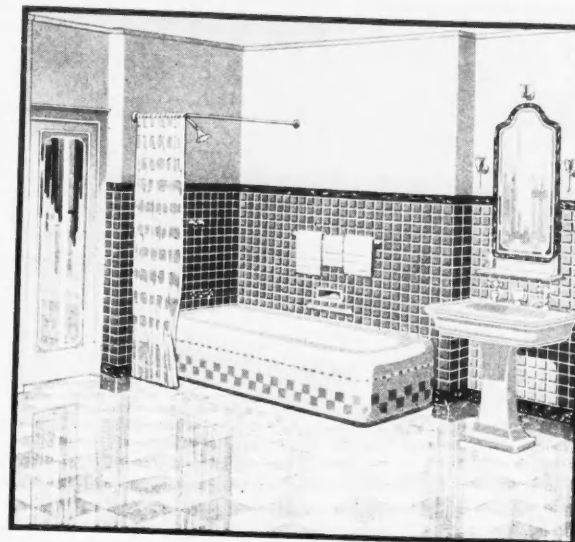
This vase of exquisite simplicity depicts the pictorial art of the Chinese porcelain craftsman.

—By William Junor, Ltd.

HIGH QUALITY and FINE FLAVOUR
AT MODERATE COST

Chase & Sanborn's SUPERIOR TEA

BLACK... GREEN... OR MIXED
In sealed air-tight packages [A sample will be gladly mailed on request to CHASE & SANBORN, Montreal.]



"ASBESTOSLATE" WALLTILE

(Tiling in sheet form)

"Asbestoslate" Walltile enables you to tile your bathroom at a fraction of the cost of Ceramic Tile. Beautiful, durable, permanent, it is easy to install. Made in convenient sheet form, the walltile is absolutely fireproof. In addition to sparkling white, the new walltile is made in attractive shades of Cream, Blue and Green; in rigid strong sheets that do not warp or crack.

Asbestos Marble—If you prefer the richness of Marble, the new Asbestos Marble can be obtained with all the charm of shading and natural veins of the most beautiful and expensive Marble.

Fireproof—will not warp.

Write Dept. 1 for full details.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO. Limited

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Linoleum Fireproof Wallboard

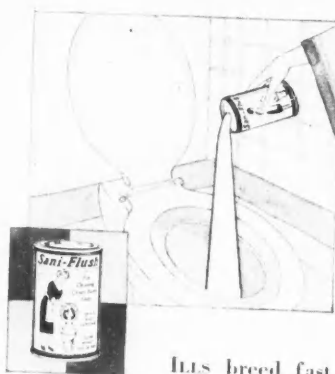
Asbestos Lumber

Asbestos Walltile

Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing

Local distributors carrying stocks in all large centres

Danger lurks in unclean toilets!



Buy Sani-Flush at your grocery, drug or hardware store, 35c.

ILLS breed fast in hot weather. The toilet must be kept immaculately clean. Sani-Flush makes it the work of a minute to have the closet glistening white, clean as a new dish.

Just sprinkle Sani-Flush into the bowl, following directions on the can. Flush. The work is done. That is all there is to it.

Marks, stains and incrustations vanish. Sani-Flush reaches into the hidden, unhealthy trap, where no brush could possibly get. Foul odors disappear.

Sani-Flush is the ideal year-round help. Always keep a can handy. Use it frequently.

HAROLD F. RITCHIE & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada
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Sani-Flush

Cleans Closet Bowls Without Scouring

HOW ABOUT A TRIP TO THE WEST THIS SUMMER

A region which can offer the finest in natural beauty is the one which makes a direct appeal to the vacationist. If that region has good hotel accommodation and every facility for vacation enjoyment, the greater the appeal.

For the person taking an August or September vacation no better choice could be made than Banff and Lake Louise in the heart of the Cana-

dian Rockies. There you can enjoy the finest of golf, tennis, horseback riding, mountain climbing—and afterwards a dip in the warm pools. Banff Springs Hotel or Chateau Lake Louise are well equipped to make your stay-over there most enjoyable.

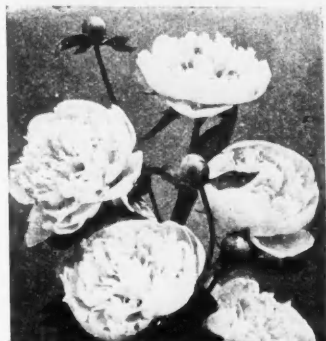
Special Summer Tourist fares are available until Sept. 30, final return limit October 31. Nearest Canadian Pacific agent will be glad to furnish literature and full information.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



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PEONIES Plant NOW

McDonald's superb sorts. Exceptionally hardy, guaranteed stock. Amazing variety. Write for FREE FALL CATALOG of Hardy Plants and Bulbs.

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They Beautify Rooms Decorative Moore Push-Pins

"To Hang Up Things"
3 Sizes 6 Colors
ALL DEALERS



Soft deceptive Food is harming your gums, endangering your teeth

THE present generation is committed to serving soft, delicious meals without fibre, without roughage. *Which is precisely why it has such a great burden of gum troubles to bear.*

For the human gum needs exercise! Deprived of it by the fare of modern civilization, gums grow weak and unsound. And teeth become affected.

Watch out for "Pink Tooth Brush!"

If ever your tooth brush "shows pink" set it down as a warning that somewhere on your gum wall a soft spot has come. Unchecked, this tender spot may lead to serious trouble—gingivitis or pyorrhea.

Get after "pink tooth brush" with Ipana and massage. Gently massage your gums twice daily.

Ipana Tooth Paste has a special virtue that gives it power to tone the gums—it contains ziralol—an antiseptic and hemostatic widely used by the dental profession. Hundreds of dentists recommend Ipana for the massage as well as for the daily cleaning with the brush.

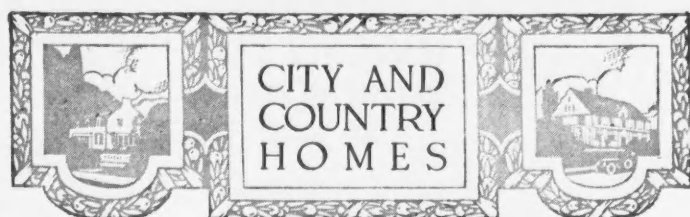
Give Ipana a full month's test!

We will gladly send you a ten day sample of Ipana, if you will mail the coupon.

But to demonstrate all of Ipana's good effects in oral health, a longer test is needed. Buy a full size tube (100 brushings) from your druggist.

IPANA TOOTH PASTE
MADE IN CANADA

BRISTOL MYERS CO. Dept. E-25
1239 Bloor St., Montreal, P. Q.
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp.
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Prov. _____



a follower of Confucius, or Tao, or Buddha.

Prior to the Ch'ing dynasty, which roughly dates from the middle Seventeenth century until the present time, no Chinese porcelain was made expressly for export. But, with the increasing conquests of the sea, the porcelain craftsmen of Persia and India had developed a ware which was designed especially for their trade and barter with other lands. Chinese trade had begun to flourish and Europe had become an important market. It was quite in order to follow the example of neighbouring countries. Porcelain was potted and decorated to suit European demands. Which explains many incongruities of design. It was not

the subject of endless imitation, from the decidedly good and valuable, to the obviously poor and worthless.

But, England leads the modern porcelain world, and has done so for many decades. The discovery of kaolin deposits in Cornwall fostered the craft tremendously, and for a short time true porcelain was manufactured almost exclusively. But, the addition of bone ash, which was sponsored chiefly by Spode at Stoke-upon-Trent, originated the type of soft paste, a combination of bone-ash and faolin with various common clays, for which England is justly famous.

There is little originality in the form and decoration of English porcelain. Most of the shapes have been



Unfortunately the camera cannot do justice to the wealth of color in these Chinese porcelain vases.

—By William Junior, Ltd.

to be expected that the native of China should understand the tastes and customs of a country with which he was not familiar.

The secret of true porcelain appeared in Europe in the Seventeenth century when one, Böttger, an alchemist living at Meissen, near Dresden, accidentally discovered it. In its early days the Meissen porcelain was a simple white ware with enamel painting and moulding for decoration. The design was generally that copied from the oriental pieces which were in the Royal collection.

As the manufacture of porcelain developed, small factories were started in France, which divided the ware into two distinct classes, soft paste, and the true, or hard paste. In the case of the soft ware the body of natural clay was suspended in an artificial flux, generally composed of calcined bone, or bone-ash.

Sèvres is synonymous with fine French porcelain, for it is there that most of the exquisitely soft, glazed porcelain of the country, and in fact of the Western world, had been produced. But the original Sévres ware was in a soft paste which was too fragile and too costly for large pieces. Fortunately, a large deposit of kaolin was discovered at, or near, Limoges, and shortly craftsmen set about producing that beautiful old ware which has not only been the desire of collectors ever since, but which has been

inspired by pieces from the Orient, Dresden, and France. As happened in the development of the craft in other countries, the original ware was pure white. Next came painting in blue, under the glaze, and painted enamel decoration. But, the rare beauty of Sévres ware was the greatest source of inspiration, with the beautiful ground colours, the fine gold ornament, and the figures and flowers and scenes.

One really original English decorative feature which has been greatly employed is transfer-printing, which has been an undoubted commercial success, especially in the Bow and Worcester pieces.

Of lovely British porcelain the ware of Chelsea is justly famous, particularly the exquisite figures and "toys", charmingly ornamented with enameled floral reliefs. Old Minton is famous for its beautiful form and its fine gold incrustation. The modern ware has maintained the old standard to a high degree, and to the lover of fine porcelain who cannot enjoy the expensive pleasures of collecting real old pieces, there is no mean delight in possessing some of the really fine copies which modern production places within the reach of the majority. Should one's tastes run to Staffordshire or Derby, the same is true. There is the beautiful ware with its delightful decoration, designs which have maintained for many



GILT ARMCHAIR. CIRCA 1775.

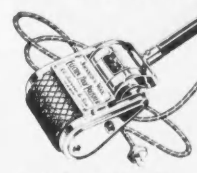
years through their sheer loveliness, vases which look very much like old Sévres, tea cups with the lovely blues and gold which the old craftsmen used, figurines which, though potted last year, are not out of place in a cabinet of much older pieces, which would grace any charming table.

But, always the appeal of porcelain is the same, whether it is of some old Chinese manufacture, or whether it comes from some well-known ceramic town in England. It is that pure, translucent quality of the really fine ware, that almost ethereal texture, which appeals to the lover of the beautiful.

Get the viburnums in white foliage is still dormant if possible. They represent being moved while leaving out.

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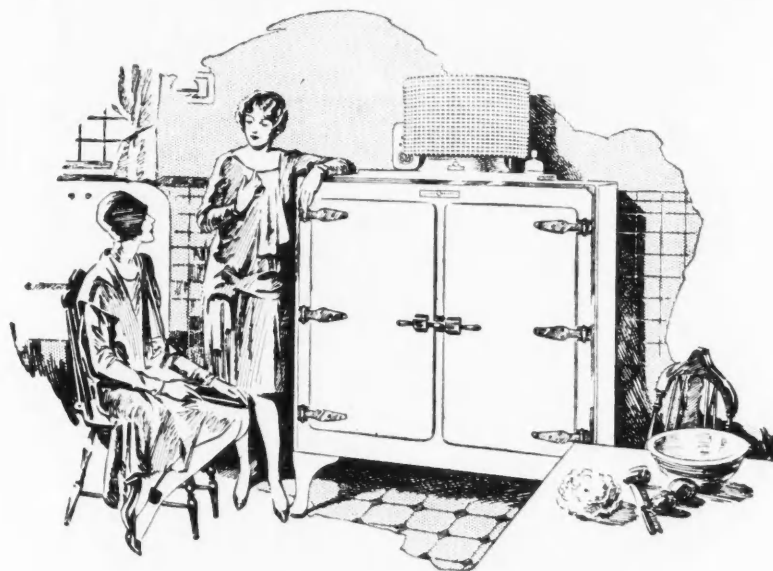
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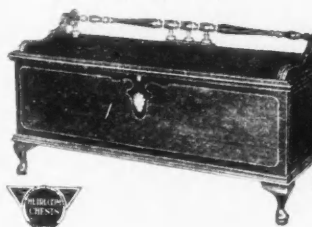


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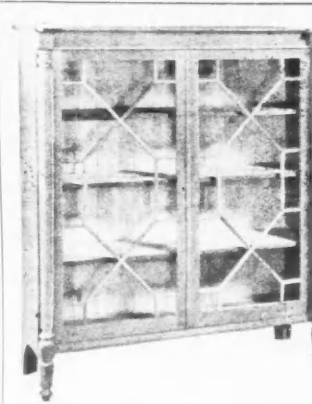
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Much sympathy is felt for Mr. W. Arthur Crake, of Lawrence Park, Toronto, in his recent bereavement. Mrs. Crake was a charming and gifted woman who bore her long illness with patience, sweetness and courage, and is being mourned by very many relatives, friends, and acquaintances. She was the only child of Mr. T. V. B. Gungay, former manager of the Bank of Montreal, Yarmouth, N.S., and Mrs. Gungay, now resident at 49 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, and was born in the Nova Scotia town. She received her education at Etobicoke Girls' School, Windsor, N.S., and Owen Sound School, Sarnia, Ontario, later studying music at Boston, Mass. She was a brilliant pianist, having the distinction of being the first Canadian to pass the Royal Academy of Music examinations, conducted under the auspices of McGill University. She was married to Mr. Crake in 1908 and since then had resided in Toronto. Besides her husband and parents, she leaves one daughter, Betty, an undergraduate of McGill University.



The marriage of Miss Florence Puddington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Puddington, of Rotherham, and Frederick Patterson MacGregor Coombs, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Coombs, of Saint John, which took place in St. Paul's Church, Rotherham, recently, was of great interest to many friends in the social world throughout the Maritime provinces and Upper Canada. The ceremony was performed in the picturesque St. Paul's Church at Rotherham, which was artistically decorated with flowers by the Chancel Guild and friends of the bride. The pastor, Rev. J. H. A. Holmes, officiated and was assisted by Rev. Dr. J. D. Mackenzie Naughton, rector of St. John's (Stone) Church, Saint John.

The same ribbon fell from the neck at the back. Their hats were of the georgette tulle similar to those of the skirt with the same two tone ribbon. They carried old-fashioned nosegays. The matron of honor, Mrs. James V. Russell, of Halifax, and the bridesmaids, Miss Constance White, daughter of His Worship Mayor White and Mrs. White, and Miss Helen Holmes, of Toronto, and Miss Rachael Armstrong, cousin of the bride, wore gowns like those of the bridesmaids being of cascade green and that of the matron of honor of airway blue. The gowns were of rich moire cut with long bodices, having two rows of shirring from the neck to the looped waistline in front, with long sleeves and skirts of four



MR. AND MRS. DONALD WARREN PARTRIDGE
Whose marriage in Vancouver August 8 was the most important of summer events. Mrs. Partridge before her marriage was Janet Somerville, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wilson, of Vancouver. Mr. Partridge is the son of Mrs. Warren Partridge, of Troy, N.Y., and the late Dr. W. G. Partridge. The bride and groom will reside in Montreal, following a trip abroad in the fall.

The bride wore a handsome wedding gown of crepe-backed satin in off white made in simple graceful lines with yoke and sleeves of delicate old French lace and the same beautiful lace forming a deep border on the full skirt and falling low behind and drooping to points on either side. A beautiful buckle of silver pearls and brilliants caught the pin tucks at the waistline. The long train fell in soft lines from her shoulders and was of the same material as the dress and lined with off white georgette. Her slippers were of white satin ornamented with bunches of orange blossom. Her cap of tulle fitted snugly and had three narrow bands of orange blossom caught at each side with a pretty spray of the same flowers. Her veil was of point d'Argentan with point d'Alencon border in square shape with one corner attached to the cap, allowing the beautiful old French lace to fall as a cloak reaching to the points of the lace on the dress skirt and forming a train. She carried a lovely bouquet of Columbia roses of soft pink and creamy tints with shower effect of sweetheart roses and clematis. She was given away by her father and had as attendants two little flower girls, a matron of honor, and three bridesmaids. Miss Audrey Ellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Ellis, and Miss Eleanor Taylor, daughter of Mrs. F. R. Taylor and the late Dr. Taylor, were flower girls and wore pretty dresses of Luverne blue georgette with straight sleeveless bodices and full skirts with three flounces of petals in the same material. Girdles of the two-tone ribbon in pink and blue in their dresses were fastened at the bow at one side and streamers of

very full flounces in front dipping to the slipper tops behind. Large tailored bows of moire ribbon were caught at the waist behind, their ends falling to the skirt edge. Their hats were of corn-colored suede felt drooping in the back where they were caught with a handsome buckle and they turned off the face in front. The bouquets were of chrysanthemum dahlias in copper shades and were tied with tulle bows. The bridegroom was attended by James V. Russell, of Halifax, as best man.

After the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Coombs left by motor for a wedding trip to New York, Toronto and Montreal. The bride's going-away dress was an ensemble suit of deauville shade of tulle cloth with brown dyed squirrel fur collar and blouse of oyster crepe backed satin. Her cloche hat of deauville felt was smartly tailored and had an ornament of brilliants at one side. She carried a bag of morocco leather, matching her suit. The bride's mother, Mrs. H. F. Puddington, wore a Paris model with bodice of soft silver and black moire cloth with floral design of pink and yellow roses and a skirt of chiffon velvet in black. Her hat was black and she carried a bouquet of pink and yellow roses. Mrs. F. W. Coombs, mother of the bridegroom, wore a smart ensemble with coat and skirt of golden brown transparent velvet and jacket of biscuit colored satin backed flat crepe. Her hat was of golden brown velvet. Mrs. James F. Robertson wore a smart ensemble costume of black lace with hat to match and carried an old-fashioned bouquet of corn flowers and roses.



MRS. FRANK EUGENE THOMPSON AND HER BRIDAL ATTENDANTS
Mrs. Thompson was formerly Miss Sarah Edith Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Borlase, of Sherbrooke, Quebec. The attendants from left to right are: Miss Ena MacLaren, of Perth; Miss Louise Morse, of Dedham, Mass.; Miss Anna Caldwell, of Toronto; Miss Adrienne Hanson, of Montreal, and Miss Frances Borlase, sister of the bride, the maid of honor.

Shoes for Autumn in Styles that Lead



YOU will really have to see this Shoe to appreciate its rare beauty of design and the clever trimmings that give it refined exclusiveness. Only a Shoe that is all made and turned by hand can have worked into it such charming shapeliness, such perfect fitting qualities. It grips instep and heel naturally and comfortably.

This particular model, which is only one of several style leaders that are refreshingly new, is shown in snake and lizard of various shades, blue and brown kid and other leathers. It is a product of our own workshop and is modestly priced at \$12.50 per pair.

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Mrs. H. A. Holmes, of Toronto, aunt of the bride, was in a very modish costume of gray and mauve with hat to match.

Miss Anne Puddington, aunt of the bride, looked charming in a French dress of blue panne velvet and lace, with hat of blue French solid with matching feather mounts. Among the many out-of-town guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Evarts and Miss Coombs, of Meriden, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Holmes, Miss Helen Holmes, Hartley Holmes, James Robertson Holmes, Hugh Holmes and Mrs. John H. Thomson, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wran and Miss Edith Wran, of Campbellton; Mrs. Allan Hawthorne, of Montreal; Mrs. E. Alberton Smith, of St. Andrews; Mrs. W. E. Coombs of Moncton, and Mrs. Frederick M. Stevens, of Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Yvette Lafferty, daughter of General F. D. Lafferty and Mrs. Lafferty, of Quebec, to Mr. John Porteous, son of Mrs. Porteous, of the Island of Orleans, and the late C. E. L. Porteous, is taking place on Saturday of this week, September 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Barry German, of Ottawa, left last week-end for Toronto where they will reside.

Mrs. J. F. Acer is again in Montreal after a month spent at Magog, guest of her mother, Mrs. W. L. Bishop.

Sir Robert Borden, of Ottawa, was in Quebec last week for the meeting of the Canadian Bar Association.

Lady Pentland and her son, Baron Pentland, who have been visiting in Canada, were recently the guests at "The Holmstead," Hamilton, of Mrs. Hendrie, at luncheon.

Mrs. Gordon Shaver, of Toronto, and her daughter, Miss Patricia Watson, have been spending several days at Jackson's Point.

Mrs. A. J. Arthurs and her daughter, Mrs. Greene, are again in Toronto from Swampscot.

Mr. George Magann returned recently to Toronto after a visit to his mother, Mrs. Plunkett Magann, in England.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck and their children have returned to Toronto from England and Scotland.

Mrs. Eustace Bird was at Sturgeon Falls on a recent Friday to attend the marriage of her nephew, Mr. James Strathy, to Miss K. Cockburn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn.

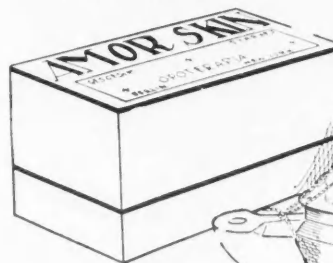
Mr. Justice Middleton and his daughter, Miss Margaret Middleton, of St. George Street, have been spending a couple of weeks in Quebec.

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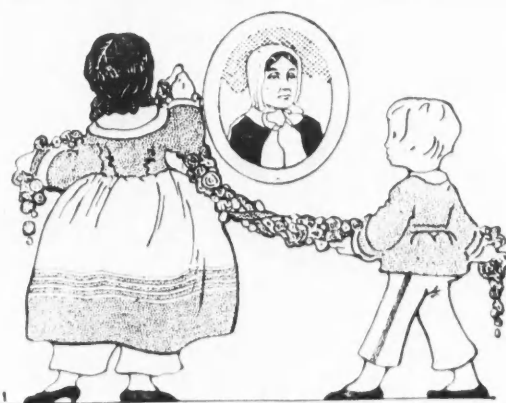
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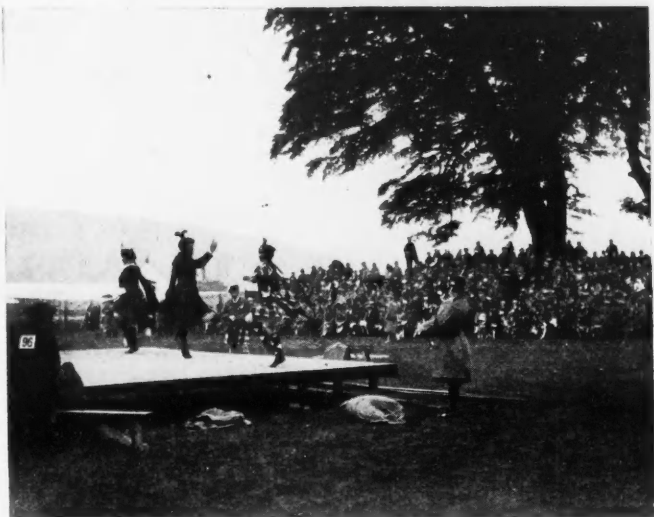
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The Onlooker in London

Buckingham Palace Guard

SEVERAL hundred people, including a number of American visitors and foreign Boy Scouts, watched the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment take over the guard at Buckingham Palace from the Scots Guards, and the opinion was generally expressed that the change from the old vivid scarlet uniforms and busbies to the drab but workmanlike khaki was disappointing. London, at least, which is accustomed to the Palace Guards and the more gorgeous Horse Guards, has recovered the old pre-war liking for mil-

and Lord Lansdowne, the former having been painted but a few days before the sitter's death. The portrait of Lord Oxford, by Andre Cluysenaar, remarkable for its curious suggestion of placidity, was purchased by the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, with the aid of a contribution from Sir Joseph Duveen. There is a masterly portrait of Mr. Gladstone, by Sydney P. Hall, whose son has also presented a collection of portrait sketches made by the same artist during the sittings of the Parnell Commission. Lord Revelstoke has bequeathed to the Gallery a portrait of



HIGHLAND GAMES AT INVERARY
A general view of the dancers and the Grand Stand.

itary colour, and takes badly about this time of the year to the annual relief at the Palace while the regiments of the Guards are away at manoeuvres. Wartime infantrymen were interested to note the rigid square packs of the Lincolns as they marched to the palace.

Elizabeth Duchess of Devonshire, by J. W. Chandler, and a painting of Catherine Fisher, a celebrated courtesan of the eighteenth century. In this "new" room Mrs. Pankhurst finds company; her portrait, by Miss Georgina Brackenbury, is a vivid and imaginative piece of work; it was presented to the Gallery by the Pankhurst Memorial Committee. Among the water-colours and small drawings is a pencil sketch of Mr. Bonar Law, presented by the artist, Miss Agnes Cohen.

St. Paul's New Organ

THE work now being carried out in St. Paul's Cathedral will postpone for generations the threat of subsidence and deterioration which alarmed London a year or two ago, and resulted in a preservation fund. Among the new features which are being introduced is a great organ which, when completed, will rank as the finest in Britain. A noble cathedral deserves a noble instrument, and while the famous old organ case is being retained, the organ itself is being rebuilt. Three hundred miles of electric wire are being used; the largest pipe will be 32 feet in length, and will weigh a ton, and the smallest will run to a mere half-ounce, while the 4,500 pipes will be controlled by five manuals and 87 speaking stops. Such a task cannot be completed in a few weeks, and it is likely that the experts will be hammering and testing and switching until Easter of next year.

Famous Figures on Canvas

IN THE special exhibition of portraits acquired this year by the National Portrait Gallery primary interest will be taken in De Laszlo's characteristic portraits of Lord Haldane

The Seamen's Benefactor

THE memorial on the Thames Embankment to Samuel Plimsoll, the Bristol coal merchant who originated the load-line which bears his name upon British shipping, was inaugurated this week by Sir Walter Runciman. Sir Walter, who spoke of himself as the survivor of a generation of seamen which has gone to its rest, told to an audience, mostly made up of sea-faring folk and their wives, how much Plimsoll had done and how stiff had been the fight which he had before he accomplished his aim. Among the many sea-faring men who listened were Admiral Sir Reginald Tupper, Mr. Wilson, son of the late Havelock Wilson, founder of the Seamen's Union, over which in its early days Samuel Plimsoll presided. The Union has erected the memorial. Sir Walter Runciman said that because Plimsoll was not a sailor many seamen at the time, especially captains, disliked his interference. They growled and swore hard about their wrongs, but did not know how to right them. The introduction of the regulation lights was ridiculed, as was the Plimsoll disc. The first Act failed to specify where the disc was to be placed, and a humorous Cardiff captain had the disc painted on his steamer's funnel. Shifting boards, or longitudinal bulkheads, were also resented, as unnecessary lumber, and Plimsoll was frequently discouraged by the lack of support from seafarers themselves.

Advice Not Accepted

A SCOTSMAN paid a visit to a specialist. After a severe examination the doctor said: "Well, the only thing for you to do is to give up drinking and smoking and go to bed early." "What's that you're saying?" said the patient gloomily. "Nae whusky?" "No," repeated the doctor. "An gae tae ma bed early?" "Yes," was the reply. At this the Scotsman took up his hat and prepared to leave. "Have you not forgotten something?" asked the doctor. "What's that?" asked the man. "The fee for my advice!" the doctor replied. "Ye're advice! A'm no taken ye're dommed advice!" said the Scotsman, as he walked out.

Quite

An old lady, evidently up from the country, stood in a busy thoroughfare looking first at the ceaseless stream of traffic, then at the notice, "Pedestrians cross here." "Humph," she was heard to mutter, "and I shouldn't blame 'em if they was downright angry!"

We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another.—Swift.



The cool, refreshing vigor of a mountain morning sparkles in this fine old ginger ale

BOTTLE the breeze that blows over a snow-field . . . capture the zest which mountain air gives you . . . add to it the sparkle of the sun in the valley . . . temper it with the mellowness of a carpet of pine needles . . . and you have something of the thrill, the quality, the stimulation of drinking this better, finer, purer ginger ale — "Canada Dry!"

Just a little bit more

refreshing . . . a little more friendly . . . a more subtle taste of ginger . . . a rarer aroma like some old wine . . . see it sparkling in the clear depths of the glass!

Taste its perfect blend which comes from the skilful balancing of pure ingredients. Relish the marvelous flavor, set off by its uniform carbonation. Drink it today and capture the thrill of this finer ginger ale.



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Blue-jay

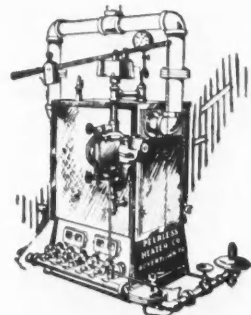


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See your dentist every six months.

Brush your teeth regularly. And don't forget that teeth are only as healthy as the gums. So brush gums vigorously, morning and night, with the dentifrice made for the purpose, Forhan's for the Gums. It helps to keep them healthy.

After you have used Forhan's for a few days you'll notice a vast improvement in the way your gums look and feel. They will be firmer, sounder—thus strong enough to resist disease. Also you'll find that Forhan's safely and effectively cleans teeth and protects them from acids which cause decay.

There are no bargains in health. So obtain the best protection that money can buy. Get a tube of Forhan's from your druggist and start using it today. If your druggist has none in stock write us for free trial tube.

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Forhan's Limited, Montreal

Forhan's for the gums

★ 4 persons out of 5 after forty and many younger are bargain-hunters. They sacrifice health to Piorhea... the extravagant price of neglect.



The marriage of Helen Ellsworth, second daughter of Mrs. Drummond and of the late Mr. Arthur Lennox Drummond, to Dr. Arthur T. Henderson, of Montreal, son of Rev. George E. Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, of Brown's Town, Jamaica, B.W.L., took place on Tuesday afternoon at the Little Church of St. Mary's-in-the-Field, Beaconsfield, Que. Very Rev. Dean Arthur Carlisle officiated. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. Huntly R. Drummond, wore a simple gown of ivory satin in princess lines, the bodice having a V-shaped neck, and long tight-fitting sleeves. The skirt, which was circular, with an uneven hemline, lengthened at the back to form the train. Her tulle veil, worn over the face and falling beyond the hem of her train, was held by a bandeau of rose-point lace, embroidered in pearls, worn by her mother at her wedding. Tiny clusters of orange blossoms held the bandeau at each side of her head. She wore white satin slippers and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Lesley Drummond attended her sister as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Helen Ogilvie and Miss Marjorie Guthrie, of New York. Little Miss Dora Millar and little Miss Fiona Millar, nieces of the bride, acted as flower girls. Dr. R. M. H. Hardisty was best man, and the ushers were: Dr. Graham Ross, Mr. Stanley Lindsay and Mr. George Drummond, brother of the bride. The bride and bridegroom have left for Jamaica. On their return they will live in Montreal.

Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, of South Park, Peshurst, England, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son and heir. Lady Hardinge was formerly Miss Margot Fleming, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fleming, of Ottawa, her marriage to Lord Hardinge taking place in Ottawa in September last. The heir presumptive to the viscountcy was Baron Hardinge, of Peshurst, uncle of the present Viscount Hardinge, and a former ambassador in France.

Lady Drummond is again in Montreal from Ca-Couna, and entertained as house guests from the 8th till the 11th, Lady Pentland, Baron Pentland and the Hon. Margaret Pentland.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. T. O'Hara are again in Ottawa from Brackley Beach, P.E.I.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Frost, with their son and daughter, Charles and Stella, recently returned to Montreal from the far west of Canada.

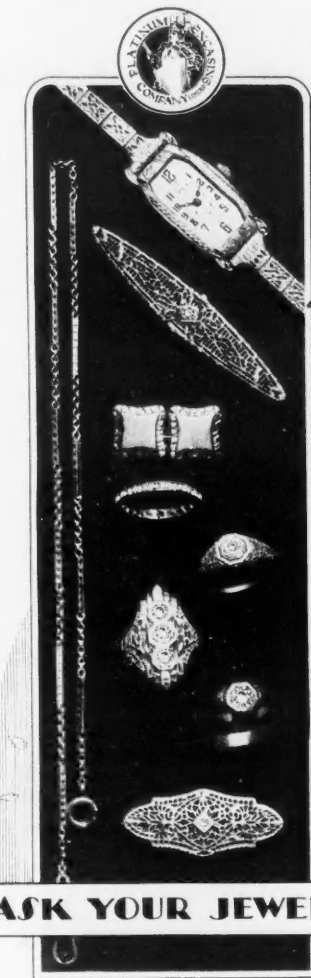
Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Ward, of St. John's, Newfoundland, are visiting Mrs. T. G. Cornell in Montreal.

Miss Hope McMahon is again in Ottawa from Blue Sea Lake, where she was the guest of Miss Beatrice Bell.

Debutantes of the season in Montreal include: Miss Margaret Cameron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dakers Cameron; Miss Celeste Behan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Behan; Miss Stella Frost, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Frost; Miss Sheila Brierley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Brierley; Miss Barbara Fifth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Fifth; Miss Lilias Shepherd, daughter of Mrs. Andrew Hamilton Allan; Miss Ethel Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murray E. Williams; Miss Elizabeth Doherty, daughter of the Right Hon. and Mrs. C. J. Doherty; Miss Frances Savage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Savage; Miss Jane Yule, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Yule; Miss Yvonne Sutherland, daughter of Mrs. Fred Perry; Miss Betty Hingston, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Donald A. Hingston; Miss Jean Peters, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Peters; Miss Harriet Craig, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Craig; Miss Françoise Survever, daughter of Mr. Justice and Madame E. Fabre Survever; Miss Betty Trihey, daughter of Mr. H. J. Trihey, K.C., and Mrs. Trihey; Miss Pauline Cloran, daughter of Mrs. N. A. Cloran; Miss Maed Tilt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Tilt; Miss Fernande Lanctot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henri Lanctot; Miss

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Coronation Stakes
\$5,000 added

will be run on opening day

Saturday, September 21st

General Admission (including Government Tax)—\$2.00
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W. P. FRASER,
Secretary-Treasurer.



HON. HERBERT M. MARLER, P.C., AND MRS. MARLER
Canada's minister plenipotentiary to Japan is shown with his wife before leaving for Japan. They spent a month in British Columbia before sailing for Japan.



SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 14, 1929

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Canada's Foreign Trade Grows

Value of Commerce with Latin America has Increased
Thirty-Five Fold Since 1900

THE value of Canada's trade with Latin America for the fiscal year just closed was seventy-three million dollars. This was over thirty-five times its value in 1900. Although the present volume is not large compared with the trade of either Canada or Latin America in other directions, yet in the light of probable developments this trade relationship is worthy of careful consideration.

Since the beginning of the century, there has been a remarkable expansion in the economic activities of both Canada and Latin America. The total trade of each area, for instance, is over five times its value in 1901. A review of their individual developments will be necessary in a study of the trend of trade between them.

A comparison of present industrial conditions in Canada with the situation nearly thirty years ago produces an interesting picture, says the Royal Bank of Canada in its monthly letter. Before 1900, agriculture was the leading industry, with manufacturing two-thirds as important. Today, agriculture still leads in net value of product but the difference is rapidly disappearing. Manufacturing has increased 700% over that of 1901, and agriculture 490%.

Coincident with the development in manufacturing has been the construction of power plants to furnish energy for their operations. Hydro-electric installation in 1900 was less than 200,000 horse-power, and today's installation has a capacity of five and one-half million.

In 1901 the value of Canadian mineral production was less than fifty million dollars, and in 1929 the total will be close to three hundred million dollars. It is only within the last four years that the value of the mineral resources of the country have begun to be appreciated. Canada now ranks first among the nations of the world in the production of nickel and asbestos, third in gold, and the output of copper, lead, and zinc and other minerals is rapidly increasing.

Building contracts awarded in Canada have increased in value in the past fifteen years from \$170,000,000 a year to \$472,000,000. All groups of economic indices, such as those for employment, car loadings, insurance sales, and many other tend to show that the expansion of the past few years has been general in all lines of industry and that the present prosperity of the country is on an exceedingly stable basis.

A comparative study of the corresponding indices in the United States suggests that the rate of improvement in Canada from 1926 to 1928 has been five to six times as rapid as that which has occurred in the United States. Although agriculture remains the most important industry of the country, yet the diversity of economic production has become sufficient so that the disaster to the wheat crop is not expected to produce more than a temporary setback to Canadian business.

*

Since the beginning of the century the changes in economic conditions in Latin America have led to so great an increase in production and exports that it has affected the trend of trade throughout the world. Most Latin American countries have achieved a political and economic stability which now commands the full confidence of foreign investors, and this confidence is reflected in lower interest rates and greater facility in securing capital for development of resources.

At the beginning of the period, Central America had not learned the possibilities of trade in bananas and other tropical fruits. The automobile was an experiment, and the oil fields of Mexico, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela were undiscovered. The outside world had but a vague conception of the mineral riches of the Andes. Wool, beef, hides and skins were then more important than the exports of wheat, corn and linseed. Throughout Latin America, roads and railroads had to be built, harbours improved, and in the south-east, land had to be settled and agricultural methods improved, before the products

of Latin America could become of their present importance in world markets.

Today, each important region of Latin America makes its own distinctive contribution to world trade. From Cuba and Central America come sugar, tropical fruits, spices and tobacco. From Central America, Northern Brazil and Argentina come the hardwoods, such as mahogany and quebracho. From the west coast comes the tin of Bolivia, and the copper of Bolivia and Peru; from Colombia Venezuela and Peru, petroleum; from Chile, sodium nitrate, and from the mineral deposits of the Andes come gold, silver, platinum, vanadium and emeralds. Brazil and Colombia, as well as Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Salvador, constitute the source of the world's coffee supply.

The pampas of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay produce over twenty per cent. of the world's export wheat, two-thirds of the total export corn, seventy per cent. of the export flaxseed, half of the export beef, and a quarter of the total exports of mutton, wool, hides and skins. These are the products which constitute the main contribution of Latin America to world commerce.

Among Latin American imports, textiles is the most important single item and the best individual market for this type of goods is Argentina, which imports about three-fourths of all the textile products coming in to South America. Brazil manufactures nearly ninety per cent of her local textile requirements, and the textile mills of Peru are rapidly increasing their output; but with a few minor exceptions, there is almost no other manufacturing throughout Latin America.

Next in importance to textiles are iron and steel and their products, which include such diverse items as the agricultural machinery for Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, mining machinery for the countries of the west coast, and automobiles for all Latin American countries. On the north and west coasts and in Cuba there is a substantial demand for food products, particularly flour, potatoes, and fish. Textiles, food products, iron and steel, and their products, petroleum products, and coal, make up about half the total import requirements of Latin America.

These changes in the kind of Latin American imports and exports reflect the corresponding changes in the industries of the territory. Exports are especially significant for it is more true of Latin American republics than

(Continued on page 30)

When Government Interferes

By M. L. Hayward

WHEN a Canadian company is duly incorporated, starts in to function, makes money from the start, and pays fat dividends, everyone is satisfied, and "the goose hangs high".

When a government (federal or provincial), however, starts in to regulate—and incidentally—to interfere, with the internal affairs of the company, a different picture is presented, and there are a number of Canadian rulings on the point, where, in some cases, the stockholder-reader will be glad to learn, the company was protected from improper interference.

For instance, in the case of the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Corporation, 5 D.L.R. 819, a company obtained a charter under the Ontario law, conferring on it certain powers, "so long as the company stands registered in the terms of the Ontario Loan Corporations Act," and the company contended that this restriction was not binding.

"The provision in the charter which apparently gives the power to sue and be sued by its corporate name only so long as the company is registered, is not justified by the Act, and is wholly unnecessary. The power exists without any such provision; and, granted incorporation which is effective by the statute, there is no power to limit the effects of the same by a provision in the letters patent.

"It would be absurd, in my view, that, for example, the company could not, in its own name, sue a director or agent who had received a large sum of money on behalf of the company. There is nothing in this objection on principle," said the Ontario High Court in ruling in favor of the company's contention.

The case of the Black Diamond Oil Fields, 24 D. L. R. 245, arose under an Alberta statute providing that:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, when he deems it expedient to cause inquiry to be made into and concerning any matter within the jurisdiction of the Legislative Assembly and connected with the good government of the province or the conduct of the public business thereof, appoint commissioners to make such inquiry and to report thereon.

Acting under this statute the Alberta Government passed an Order-in-Council, stating that it was, "Expedient that inquiry be made into and concerning the promotion, incorporation, management and operation of the various companies incorporated by and under the authority of the Companies Ordinance, whose objects in whole or in part are the acquiring, managing, developing, working or selling of mines, mineral claims, and mining properties including petroleum oil or natural gas claims or properties, or any of them, and into and concerning the operation and management of the various stock exchanges in the province, or any of them, including for greater certainty, but so as in no way to restrict the generality of the foregoing, the expenses of management, investment of funds, nature of properties or claims held, the manner and cost of any sale or disposal of stock and other allied questions."

Under this Order a District Court Judge was appointed a commissioner, and authorized—

"To inquire into and concerning the promotion, incorporation, and operation of companies incorporated un-

100 PER CENT. POPPYCOCK

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I was recently approached by a salesman of the Britannic Security Corporation, Toronto, who wanted me to buy some shares of the Iron and Steel Corporation of America, which is to use the "McKnight Process" for making rustless steel alloyed and ordinary steels direct from the ore in one operation.

In a recent issue of your valuable paper you strongly advised against purchasing any of this stock, and said it was a matter for the Attorney-General to look into. As I am



A. L. ELLSWORTH

President of Service Stations Limited, which has been showing remarkable expansion of earning power for some time past. For the six months ending June 30 last, the company had net income equivalent after preferred dividend requirements to \$3.64 a share on the Class "A" stock, and, after allowing for the latter issue's participation feature, to \$3.29 on each share of Class "B". The company is expanding rapidly and a continued improvement in earnings is looked for by those in close touch with the company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

already a holder of some of the stock of McKnight-Oliver Holdings Company, Limited, which is the holding company for Iron and Steel Corporation of America, I would be glad if you would explain your reasons for thinking this stock no good.

—W. R., Hamilton, Ont.

I will do so with pleasure. I gave the advice you speak of, to refrain from buying any Iron and Steel Corporation of America stock, after reading a booklet put out by the Britannic Security Corporation, Limited, of Toronto, which booklet supplied a large number of questions and answers regarding the "McKnight Process." If we can judge the process itself by the booklet describing it, the said process does not amount to much. The answers given in the booklet seemed to me to be so silly and childish that I printed the item you refer to, and at the same time wrote to three independent steel engineers of the highest standing for a technical opinion as to the value of the process and the claims made for it.

One of these gentlemen replied briefly: "This is 100 per cent poppycock." Another classified the claims made as "pure humbug." The third replied in part as follows: "I am convinced there is nothing to the process, as the questionnaire shows such an utter ignorance of the steel business in general and the claims made are so preposterous and absurd, that no person with even a preliminary knowledge of the steel business would give it serious consideration for one moment. The authors, in my opinion, have cooked their own goose by making such extraordinary claims, especially in regard to the materials which they claim can be extracted from the property they claim to own, which makes it look more like a mining venture than a manufacturing proposition. I will not waste my time with an analysis of this prospectus."

As this "process" is apparently the basis of three companies, the McKnight-Oliver Holdings Company, Ltd., the Iron and Steel Corporation of America, and the Carbon-Free Alloy Corporation of America, it would appear that the stocks of any or all of them are a pretty poor bet.

TECK-HUGHES WORTH HOLDING

Editor, Gold and Dross:

In common with many others I have been astonished and alarmed at the behavior of Teck-Hughes. I am sure many of your readers would welcome an explanation or an analysis of the situation as you see it. The suddenness of the decline gives rise to uneasiness in my mind, particularly in view of the decade in other gold stocks in recent years. I particularly want to know whether Teck should be held outright, or whether one should clean up what he can now.

—S. D., Toronto, Ont.

The public money interest in Teck-Hughes is important and the subject of the drastic decline in the stock deserves careful study.

In the first place it is of interest to note that the management and direction of Teck-Hughes are reliable and have always been reliable and conservative in their public utterances. The whole operation from its inception under the present regime has been carefully conducted and mining and milling in model fashion has been the accepted record.

When Teck announced its ambitious plan of depth development, which will eventually reach 6,000 feet, criticism arose. When the first phase of this work approached its objective at the 25th level, 3,000 feet, considerable anxiety developed amongst the stockholders. During the weeks which followed completion of the shaft and the commencement of lateral development work at that depth and on the levels above it to the 19th, word of results in ore width and values was awaited with interest. Little information was given out—in fact little could be supplied—as the operation was a large scale one and could not report accurate data day by day.

Into this rather tense situation there was interjected the suggestion that Teck's orezone on the 25th, where it had widened out to 80 feet, was in reality a schist zone in which values had been so disseminated that the material no longer represented ore. No sooner had this insinuation been made than it was officially denied in a manner and in terms which should have effectually dis-

(Continued on page 32)



E. F. HUTCHINGS

President of the Great West Saddlery Company, Limited, who recently shocked the company's shareholders by presenting an extremely unfavorable report of the company's operations for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, for which profits amounted to only \$12,787 as against \$282,876 for the preceding year. Mr. Hutchings, in his remarks to shareholders, said that although the total yield of grain had been very large in the period covered by the report, the grade had been poor and the cash return to the farmers unsatisfactory.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



E. W. BEATTY

President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has stated frankly that the poor crop in the West will curtail considerably the railway's freight earnings. Mr. Beatty estimates a 12 per cent. earnings decline.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

(Continued on page 33)

GRAIN

THERE is no more important factor in the growth and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada than the grain industry. It has recently been under intensive examination and we have prepared a bulletin dealing with the situation, including an analysis of the leading grain companies.

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Canada's Foreign Trade Grows

(Continued from page 29)
of most parts of the world that the economic history of the country is written in the changing character of this division of foreign trade.

With the rapid increase that has taken place in the volume and variety of the imports and exports of Canada and Latin America, it is only natural that there has been a steady increase in the volume of

trade between the two areas. In 1913 there were only five countries in Latin America which had a trade with Canada amounting to one million dollars a year. The following table, presenting the trade of Canada with each country in Latin America, shows that almost all the countries in that territory now have a trade with Canada above that level.

The rapid increase in manufacturing in Canada has helped to create a

Total trade of Canada with Cuba and Central and South America			
	1929	1913	1901
Argentina	\$21,921,000	\$6,432,000	\$ 542,913
Cuba	9,346,000	4,273,000	1,478,344
Colombia	8,646,000	179,000	.....
Brazil	7,599,000	2,270,000	919,916
British and Dutch Guiana	7,288,000	4,065,000	.....
Peru	5,759,000	441,000	323,056
Mexico	3,846,000	3,361,000	86,435
Chile	2,782,000	761,000	207,404
Venezuela	2,495,000	269,000	.....
Uruguay	1,117,000	322,000	.....
Panama	1,041,000	207,000	.....
Other Central America	854,000	594,000	.....
Ecuador	140,000	23,000	.....
Paraguay	102,000	.....	.....
Bolivia	88,000	4,000	.....
	\$73,024,000	\$23,201,000	\$3,558,068

* For fiscal year ended March 31.

† Includes Porto Rico.

‡ All exports.



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They are secured by assets conservatively valued at 2.9 times the amount of bonds. Earnings for the past fiscal year, after depreciation and all taxes, were in excess of 4 times present bond interest.

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NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED
NORTHWESTERN POWER COMPANY, LIMITED
WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY
SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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G. W. SCOTT, Montreal
J. B. WOODYATT, Montreal, Vice-President
J. M. ROBERTSON, Montreal
P. A. THOMSON, Montreal
N. A. TIMMINS, Montreal

	1929	1928	1927	1926
GROSS EARNINGS	\$3,312,104.28	\$2,128,641.42	\$796,634.93	\$324,476.92
EXPENSES	465,686.18	326,083.98	87,170.99	69,958.69
NET EARNINGS	2,846,418.10	1,802,557.44	709,463.94	254,518.23

Balance Sheet as at June 30th, 1929

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
1929	1928	1929	1928
Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$ 82,736.50	\$ 4,071,344.90	\$ 1,945,904.11
Investments in Common Stocks of, and advances to, affiliated companies	16,526,913.52	10,471,234.21	1,387,923.94
Other Investments	29,504,222.55	13,927,529.01	75,000.00
Accounts Receivable including Accrued Revenue	791,857.28	207,182.36	75,000.00
Miscellaneous Assets	55,315.14	8,080.36	80,000.00
			4,979,500.00
			10,000,000.00
			\$19,093,505.58
			\$ 7,817,364.68
			5,000,000.00
			5,000,000.00
			5,000,000.00
			5,000,000.00
			17,869,539.41
			5,327,432.13
			5,541,174.03
			\$46,963,044.99
			\$28,685,970.84

* Resulting from Stock Bonus and split, the number of shares will be increased on September 25th, 1929.

Signed on behalf of the Board: A. J. NESBITT, Director
J. B. WOODYATT, Director

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the books and accounts of the Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, and certify that the foregoing Balance Sheet and relative Statement of Surplus exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation's affairs at that date and the results from the operations thereof according to the information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company. We have received all the information and explanations required by us.

Signed: P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, 17th August, 1929.

Profit and Loss Account

Balance at Credit 1st July, 1928	\$ 1,681,932.13
Earnings for year ended June 30th, 1929	2,846,418.10
Interest	400,588.82
Dividend on 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock	300,000.00
Dividend on 6% Non-cumulative Participating Preferred Stock	394,842.00
Dividend on Common Stock	550,000.00
Discount on Debentures issued	2,502,919.41
Balance at Credit June 30th, 1929	\$ 4,528,350.23

MAGNITUDE OF OPERATIONS

The following condensed statement of the operations of the public utility companies which Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, controls, or is substantially interested in, is indicative of the magnitude of its operations. It comprises the operations of the above named Companies.

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
Combined gross earnings for the fiscal period	Net earnings for the same period available for Reserves and Common Dividends	Total w. hours generated	Total plant capacity (horsepower)	Projects under development (horsepower)	Undeveloped power sites (horsepower)	Total ultimate capacity of plants (horsepower)
1926 \$12,974,984	\$1,891,703	850,000,000	400,000	48,000	263,000	747,600
1927 \$14,681,610	\$2,072,651	1,153,262,000	436,600	92,700	569,928	1,351,800
1928 \$27,432,829	\$4,312,128	1,674,170,411	689,172	232,000	1,065,750	2,030,050
1929 \$30,759,761	\$7,478,224	1,958,306,088	732,340			

demand for her products in Latin America, for that territory is yet mainly agricultural and buys manufactured goods abroad. In every Latin American country, 50% or more of the imports from Canada are manufactured goods. Peru, Colombia and Cuba buy almost as large a proportion of raw materials, but this is due to their need for wheat, fish and condensed milk.

The recent development in direct communication promises to play an important part in increasing the trade between Canada and Latin America. Although a large part of shipping is carried on over foreign lines, Canada has had her own passenger and freight service to the West Indies and Central America for some years. During 1928, freight service was inaugurated to Rio de Janeiro and Santos in Brazil, and to Buenos Aires in Argentina. In May of this year, a second company put on a line of steamships with refrigeration facilities to carry freight between Canada and Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

These lines all operate from Montreal, Saint John or Halifax. Telegraph and cable facilities are available to all commercial points in Latin America. Mexico and Cuba have telephone service to points in the United States and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation is installing stations in Peru, Chile and Argentina for wireless telephone communication with the United States and Canada within two years.

The most recent means of communication established with Latin America is by way of the aeroplane. In the past three months, Montreal has been connected through New York with every country in the territory by weekly service for both mail and passengers. One line operates through Mexico and Central America to Panama and down the West Coast of South America to Santiago in Chile. A separate service has been operating down the East Coast to Buenos Aires since July, and on August 17 the flight of a plane carrying fifteen persons across the Andes between Argentina and Chile inaugurated a regular passenger service which completes the circle of air lines around the Americas.

With communication facilities between Canada and Latin America rapidly improving and internal developments in each area resulting in a production which requires increasing outlets, it remains necessary for each to improve its knowledge of the other's markets. It has frequently been said that South American retailers know little of Canadian goods. United States and German sales organizations are making good headway in Latin America, and Great Britain is awakening to the fact that she must increase her sales efforts if her present well established trade



LIEUT.-GEN. SIR GEORGE CORY
Who has been appointed manager of a new branch office being opened in Hamilton, Ont., by Stewart, McNair and Company, members of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Sir George Cory has a brilliant record of service in the British Army.

with that territory is not to suffer. The British Empire Trade Fair now being arranged for the spring of 1931 in Buenos Aires is destined to increase the volume of trade between Great Britain and the River Plate countries. Canada is taking advantage of this opportunity to display her products, and has been allotted a separate pavilion with a floor space of nearly 40,000 square feet in one of the choicest locations of the park used for the Exhibition.

Pitfield & Co. Extend

IT WAS announced that W. C. Pitfield & Company, investment bankers of Montreal, are opening a branch office in Vancouver, B. C., under the management of Mr. Ronald A. Buchanan.

Organized in November of last year, this company is showing remarkable growth, and now maintains branch offices at Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Saint John, N. B., and Vancouver, in addition to their head office at Montreal.

Initial Dividend

A DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. was declared at the first annual meeting of the Welland Finance Corporation, with F. H. Leslie, president, in the chair. Besides the dividends on the first year's operation there was a surplus of \$18,605 and the sum of \$77,583 placed in reserve.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia produce bituminous coal only; Saskatchewan produces lignite; and Alberta produces bituminous, sub-bituminous, and lignite coals.

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Niagara Fire Insurance Co.

Incorporated 1860

Assets Dec. 31st, 1928
\$28,374,879.43

Full Canadian Deposit
Canadian Department
W. E. FINDLAY, Manager,
MONTREAL

ROYAL TYPEWRITERS

(compare the work)

33 Adelaide Street West
Adelaide 8291

British Columbia Packers Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. for the three months ending Sept. 30th, 1929, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the Cumulative Preference Shares of this Company has been declared payable October 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record September 14th, 1929.

By order of the Board,
F. A. WYLIE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, September 9th, 1929.

WESTERN BREWERIES LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend at the rate of two per cent. on the issued stock of the Company, payable on the first day of October, 1929, to all shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of September, 1929.

Dated at Winnipeg, Manitoba, this third day of September, 1929.

A. C. JEFFERYS,
Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 5

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 50¢ per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the period ending 30th September, 1929, to shareholders as of record at September 20th, 1929 and that same will be payable by the Montreal Trust Company at its office in Montreal, on October 15th, 1929.

By Order of the Board

Vancouver, B.C., ERNEST ROGERS,
September 7th, 1929. Secretary.

DOMINION Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Dividend
A DIVIDEND of One and Three Quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1929, payable October 1st, to shareholders of record September 30th.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, September 4th, 1929.

DOMINION Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend
A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per share has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1929, payable October 1st, to shareholders of record September 16th.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, September 4th, 1929.

World-Wide Gold Scramble

Need is More Co-operation Among Central Banks and Joint Action to Deal With Artificial Situation

By Hartley Withers, London, in Barron's Weekly

"FORTUNATELY, during the last six years, thanks largely to America's important position in the world's credit market, her enormous accumulation of gold, and the eminently wise administration of her Federal Reserve System, working in co-operation with central banks of other countries, gold monetary units throughout the world have been reasonably stable in value."

So says Professor Kemmerer, well-known from China to Colombia as the great international money doctor, who goes about among the nations, prescribing for patients who want their currencies stabilized. The article in which he wrote this sentence appeared in the American Bankers Magazine of March last. Most of us will agree that there is a good deal of truth in the words of this wise expert, but many things have happened since it was published and probably a great many more since it was written.

Whether Prof. Kemmerer would, in the light of these recent events, still be as well satisfied with the results of working the gold standard, he will, we may hope, soon tell his many readers; but England and Europe, with a generally higher price for money, and a consequent discomfort in stock exchanges and a check to the flow of fresh capital, are justified in feeling that something besides stability in commodity prices is wanted if the course of business is to run smoothly, and that steadiness in the price of money is also much to be desired.

Such a suggestion will, of course, rouse a chorus of protest about expecting impossibilities and crying for the moon, and I shall be told about the laws of supply and demand and so forth. But if the protesters will give me a moment, I will explain that I am not proposing the stabilization of a price that must necessarily fluctuate, but only that variations in the price of money shall not be imposed on the world by unnecessary actions on the part of the monetary authorities of the various countries.

As we all know, the rise in the price of money started in the United States because the Federal Reserve Board thought that people were speculating too much on the stock exchange; the measures taken to check this speculative exuberance

put the price of money up in Wall Street, sucked in gold from this side and led to defensive measures here, which have had the consequences mentioned above.

This is a matter which interests all people of all classes, though the great majority of them are probably unaware of it. Mr. Baldwin, in the course of a recent speech in London said very truly that there is "a close and intimate connection between sound finance and the standard of living of every working man and woman in this country," and he might have added, in every other country.

But is it sound finance when the free flow of capital, at home and abroad, is checked to an extent that must hamper the recovery of trade, if this most inopportune check could have been avoided? With the impoverished world (outside of the United States) struggling to get on its trading feet again, need it have been shoved back by its bankers, whose first duty it is to supply it with credit for production and distribution of the good things that we all live on?

*

The Federal Reserve authorities seem to have thought that speculation was absorbing too much credit and endangering the supply of it for industry and commerce. But the industry and commerce of the United States, which have been working at an unexampled level of prosperity, showed no signs of being pinched. Speculation, of course, was on an enormous scale, but so are most other things in that country of huge quantities and vast expenses. It was taking big sums out of some pockets and putting them into others, and it may have been bad for the morals of some of those who indulged in it, but it was not diminishing the total wealth or impairing the productive power of industry.

In fact, Mr. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, made a spirited and effective defence of Wall Street's activities in a recent speech. He denied that stock market loans withdraw funds from productive business, and declared that "it is absurd to rejoice at the present national industrial prosperity and at the same time to bewail the size of the stock market loans which have played so vital a part in financing

it," and he challenged the propriety of attempts by the Federal Reserve system to say whether prices are too high, and what forms of property may be speculated in.

If then the action of the Federal Reserve authorities was thus open to question—and everyone knows that it has been a subject of heated controversy on the other side of the Atlantic—was it necessary that banking authorities on this side should have followed their lead and started a general scramble for gold and a rise in the price of money in countries which were less well able to afford it than the prosperous United States? Would it not have been pleasanter to have seen that co-operation among central banks, of which we have lately heard so much, producing joint action to deal with a quite artificial position?

The richest country in the world was bidding up to 20 per cent for money because its banks thought it was being naughty. Other countries wanted to lend to it and could not remit in the form of goods because of its tariff. And so in order to protect their stocks of gold, practically the only form of remittance left, the banks on this side thought fit to put their rates up, and produced a most untimely belly-ache, just when we were beginning to feel a little better.

Surely, it would have been more sensible and more in accordance with what is really meant by "sound finance" if they had, with or without, but preferably with, agreement among themselves, let a few shiploads of gold go to America before they began to put the screw on. The Federal Reserve people certainly did not want gold which would have only cheered the speculator to fresh outbursts of bullishness, and would have done their best to stop the movement.

If the worst had come to the worst, central banks all have, or can get, powers of exceeding any limits that the law lays on their note issues. They have to show their public that the gold standard is not a gold cage in which industry is imprisoned, but a golden path for industry which can provide by-pass roads when they are wanted. It was a fine opportunity for them to show that co-operation and elasticity are to be the cornerstones of their future policy, and that gold-hoarding and gold-scrambling are back numbers.

Big Gains by Power Corp.

Annual Report Reveals 130 Per Cent. Increase in Operating Income—Operations Expand

OPERATING revenue of Power Corporation of Canada for year ending June 30, 1929, amounted to \$1,917,599.35, as compared with \$849,871 in the previous year, showing a gain of 130 per cent, according to the financial statement of the corporation.

Profits on the sale of securities are up \$1,361,511 to \$1,278,770, making gross earnings of \$3,312,104, or an increase over the preceding year of almost \$1,200,000.

Deduction of expenses and taxes reveals net earnings applicable to bond interest up at \$2,846,418 from \$1,802,567. After interest of \$400,589 and dividends on both classes of preferred totalling \$680,000, residue applicable to common stock amounted to \$1,765,829, or equivalent to \$4.46 a share on the 395,557 shares outstanding; this compares with earnings equivalent to \$5.67 a share on only 200,205 shares outstanding for the preceding year. Deduction of \$394,842 dividends on the common stock and write-off of \$550,000 for discount on securities left profit and loss surplus substantially higher at \$2,502,919, as compared with \$1,681,932.

Changes in the balance sheet reflect the wide expansion in operations of the company during the period under review, total assets being over \$18,000,000 higher at \$46,963,945, as compared with \$28,685,970. Heavy increases are shown in both investments in subsidiaries and other investments, the former being up over \$6,000,000 at \$16,526,913 and the latter more than doubled at \$29,594,222.

Among the liabilities both classes of preferred stock are unchanged at \$5,000,000 each, while common stock is shown at \$17,869,539 up from \$10,868,606; bank loans are up at \$1,945,904 from \$1,299,940; payables are up at \$1,938,101 from \$1,387,924; while funded debt shows an addition of \$10,000,000 in the issue during the year of 4½ per cent convertible debentures.

In presenting the report to shareholders, President A. J. Nesbitt reviews the operations of the company and its subsidiaries during the period in part as follows:

"It is the policy of your directors to pay cash dividends out of revenue only, and any stock dividends paid will be out of the profits from the sale of investments, thus conserving the cash resources of the company. This conservative policy will result in building up cash reserves which can be profitably invested, thus increasing the equities back of the common shares. The market value of the securities held by your company is well over \$60,000,000. The shares of your company are widely distributed, being held by investors in all parts of the world."

*

"Your corporation's portfolio of investments contains the securities of many of the most successful public utility companies on this continent. Twenty-seven of the largest of these, in the order of the market value of this corporation's holdings therein (as of June 30, 1929) are as follows: Canada Northern Power; Power Corp.; Canada Power; Winnipeg Electric; Foreign Power Securities; Consolidated Gas of N.Y.; Consumers Gas of Toronto; International Utilities Corp.; Dominion Power & Transmission; Brazilian Fraction; Columbia Gas & Electric; Shawinigan Water & Power; Manitoba Power Co.; East Kootenay Power Co.; Dominion Electric Protection; Edison Electric Illuminating Co.; Montreal Island Power; Commonwealth Edison Co.; The Commonwealth & Southern Corp.; American Tel. & Tel. Co.; Montreal L.H. & P.; Consol. Electric Power & Light Corp.; Western Union Telegraph; International Hydro-Electric, United Corporation; International Tel. & Tel. Co.; Niagara & Hudson Power Corp."

"In addition your corporation holds a substantial amount of government bonds, bank stocks and

stock of some of Canada's most successful industries.

"It is gratifying to record the fact that the companies in which your corporation is interested have made satisfactory progress during the year. As in previous annual reports, we give below a synopsis of the growth of the various utility companies in Canada which your corporation controls or in which it is particularly interested."

"The Province of British Columbia has enjoyed an outstanding degree of economic expansion during the past years by reason of the growing importance of the markets of the Far East, and also a healthy annual increase in grain shipments through the Port of Vancouver. The British Columbia Power Corporation cannot but benefit largely from the economic growth in the region which it serves. The gross and net earnings of the company are showing steady and satisfactory increases."

"Steady gains in gross and net earnings for the year have been made by the Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited, due to the expansion of the mining industry in Northern Ontario as well as the Rouyn district of northwestern Quebec."

"The increased industrial activity in Hamilton and district, as well as more favorable operating conditions, have resulted in the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, again enjoying a period of satisfactory progress during the last fiscal year. The gross and net earnings of this company are showing excellent increases. For the six months to June 30 there was an increase of \$165,720 in net earnings over the same period of last year."

"During the last fiscal year the East Kootenay Power Company, Limited, enjoyed the greatest expansion in earnings since 1925. Gross revenues reached a record peak due to the improvement in business conditions in the territory served by this company. The increase in net earnings

(Continued on page 38)



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Did you ever realize that you have a direct financial interest in this man's life—that the law would agree you have an "insurable interest"? Why let this risk go uncovered? If he died you would surely lose. His other creditors would step in, and with everybody reaching for their money overnight, your account against him might be classed with the doubtful ones.

Has he a "solvent" estate — is there a commercial protection policy on his life as well as fire insurance on the stock you have sold him?

Your important customers should carry life insurance to make your position secure. If you would like to discuss this important matter with us, we will gladly advance some valuable suggestions.

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REPRESENTATIVE

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Architects: Hannan & C. Haller.
2. Edgewater Beach Apartments, Chicago.
Architect: Benjamin H. Marshall.
3. La Fontaine Apartments, Quebec.
Architects: Robitaille & Desnoes.
4. Dunham Building, Chicago.
Architects: Barnham Bros.
5. Baltimore Trust Building, Baltimore.
Associated Architects: Taylor & Fisher and Smith & May.
6. Marlborough House, Seattle.
Architect: Earl Morrison.
7. First National Bank Building, Philadelphia.
Architects: Ritter & Shoy.
8. Carle & Carlton Building, Chicago.
Architects: Barnham Bros.
9. Milwaukee County General Hospital, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Associated Architects: Van Ryn & DeGallecke, Milwaukee; Armstrong & DeGallecke, New York.
10. Marshall Field Garden Court Apartments, Chicago.
Architect: Andrew J. Thomas, New York City.
Associated Architects: Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, Chicago.
11. Toronto Star Building, Toronto.
Architect: Chapman & Oxley.
12. Gulf Building, Houston.
Architect: Alfred C. Fenn, Houston.
Consulting Architects: Kenneth French and J. E. R. Carpenter, New York.
13. Pigott Building, Hamilton, Ont.
Architects: Bernard H. Pruck and F. Pruck.
14. Grant Building, Pittsburgh.
Architect: H. Harbostel.
Associated Architects: Eric Fisher Wood & Co.
15. Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
Architect: Merritt J. Marchese, Chicago.



Look for the name DUNHAM

The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System and individual parts of the apparatus used in that system are fully protected by Canadian Patents Nos. 252,193, 252,194 and 252,195, and United States Patents Nos. 1,644,114 and 1,708,401. Additional patents in Canada, the United States and foreign countries are now pending.

The fifteen buildings shown in this composite skyline illustration are typical of the 700 structures in Canada and the United States in which the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System has been or is being installed. These fifteen outstanding buildings are located in twelve cities. They reflect the widespread and genuine international acceptance of this advanced system of heating by owners, architects, engineers and heating contractors.

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GOLD & DROSS

TECK-HUGHES WORTH HOLDING
(Continued from page 29)

pated the uneasiness to which the suggestion had given rise.

To further weaken the position in a nervous market, a mining commentator volunteered an analysis, highly conjectural, of the income of the mine. This made it appear that the company was not earning its 60 cent dividend. Several important factors were ignored. For the purpose of the analysis the total costs per ton were taken as at 1928, including the depreciation item, which amounted to 68 cents per ton. Admitting that depreciation should be figured into costs in the case of Teck, the obvious fact that such income was not thrown away, but assumed the stature of a bookkeeping item, was overlooked.

Again the fact that Teck could have at any time raised its mill heads for a period, to ensure a surplus, was ignored in the comment. The fact that a big surplus was available to take care of any temporary hiatus between income and dividends was not considered.

There is probably no worse combination for any mining stock than doubt, first as to ore future and second as to earnings. Both were encouraged simultaneously, with an additional factor—a rumor of liquidation of stock by a directoral group. This proved upon investigation to be absolutely without foundation.

A study of the stock movement in Teck-Hughes during the period of the slump shows that less than one-tenth of the shares were actively traded in. It might also be noted that a number of these sales would be repeats. This would indicate that there was no broad selling movement in large-share lots.

So much by way of explanation. What really interests those who have retained their Teck-Hughes stock is the outlook for the future. Dr. Forbes, manager of the property, has in an interview which was given wide publicity given in detail the physical condition of the various levels to the 25th. One level only has had extensive development—the 20th. His report of ore conditions there makes that level rank as the second best in the mine.

Dropping to the 25th, the level which has caused the contention with respect to ore conditions, he states that there is a wide zone in which values are at certain points and for good lengths concentrated to a degree which corresponds with other levels in the mine. The condition is not new. It has been encountered on upper levels. It has been found that where such ore phases exist on one level they are underlain by typical high-grade on lower horizons. Summing up, from results of work so far done on the 600 foot in depth in the new block. Dr. Forbes and his directors state that the new levels will average up as well as any similar depth section in the mine.

Teck's program is admittedly ambitious. The policy of the company is far-sighted. It has 18 months work ahead, to reach the economic limit of depth operation. The work planned is costly. But Teck pays its way as it goes, not capitalizing development work of this type as some properties do. As a guide to what may be expected at new deep levels the company has observed that geological conditions and ore characteristics and enclosing rocks have not altered as the work goes down. These important factors remain the same. It is officially stated. Further, E. W. Todd, government geologist who studied the area for months and issued the most complete and informative report and maps ever to appear in Canada, has assured operators in the central and western zone of the camp that geological and physical conditions are such that the continuation of ore to beyond economic mining depth may be confidently expected.

Those who own Teck-Hughes outright would be justified in accepting a fair rate of interest while the property is developing along the present broad lines, in the hope that results obtained will eventually restore confidence and previous price levels. Mill expansion, spelling increased earnings and dividends will naturally follow favorable developments.

A GOOD STOCK TO LEAVE ALONE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Some salesmen selling stock in the Champion Rotary Motors Company have been to see me a couple of times and want me to buy stock. They say their engine is wonderful and will revolutionize the motor industry. Do you think this is a real opportunity and would you advise me to buy any stock?

—T. R. Walkerton, Ont.

I would not. This is an opportunity to lose money, not to make it. Judging by the company's record to date. This proposition has been before the public for many years, in one form or another, and the company has never achieved anything yet of advantage to shareholders. I do not think there have ever been any commercial sales of the engine in question.

Incidentally, the Attorney-General's Department of Ontario has been checking up on this company's stock-selling activities and one or two of the salesmen operating in your district have lately been arrested on charges of violating the provisions of the Security Frauds Prevention Act by selling stock without first obtaining registration.

CENTURY RIBBON UNATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

A trend of mine is strongly advising me to buy stock in Century Ribbon Mills, and I would like your idea of it. He says that the outlook for the company is a good deal better than it was some time ago, and the shares are selling so low, around \$4, that I am tempted to put a little of my hard-earned coin into this. Please tell me what you think of this idea.

—S. C., Montreal, Que.

I don't think the idea is particularly good. It seems to me that until there is definite evidence that the company is on the road to recovering at least a part of its former earning power, Century Ribbon Mills common must be regarded as an unattractive speculation, even at present low market quotations. I would advise leaving this alone for the present.

The company's income trend has been downward since 1923, with nothing available for the common since 1925. Net income amounted, in 1928, to \$4.11 per share of preferred, as compared with \$4.42 in 1927 and a deficit of \$155,690 in 1926. Despite some recovery in earnings in the second quarter of the current year, the initial six months shows a drop of 23 per cent, net for the period amounting to 25c per common share, as compared with 43c in the corresponding months of 1928.

It is unlikely that results for the full year will show anything available for the common shareholders, despite the price increase put into effect on April 1st.



C. F. SISE

President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, which is raising \$15,000,000 of new capital through an issue of 120,000 additional shares of stock. Until November 1 next, shareholders will be entitled to subscribe for the additional shares on the basis of one new share for each five shares held as at September 6. The terms of the issue have been approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, as required by the recent amendment to the company's charter.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

ATTRACTIVE FOR LONG PULL

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please advise if Coca-Cola Company common stock is a reasonably good buy for a hold. How is the company doing and what is it likely to earn this year? What dividend is being paid?

—E. R. B., Winnipeg, Man.

At its current price around 153, this stock looks quite attractive, I think, for long-pull holding. Earnings are running at a very satisfactory rate. Returns for the first half of the current year were 20.9 per cent larger than for the corresponding period of 1928, the company having earned \$4.99 and \$3.87 per share in the respective periods, before federal taxes, on the common stock now outstanding.

Despite the large increase in capitalization through the issue early this year of 1,000,000 shares of "A" stock (receiving a dividend of \$3 per annum), present indications are that earnings on the common this year will approximate equivalent to \$10.19 per share on the stock outstanding in 1928, which would compare with \$9.16 earned in 1927. Common dividends are being paid at the rate of \$4 a share per annum.

WINDSOR HOTEL DOING WELL

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been holding a few shares of Windsor Hotel Limited, both preferred and common, for around a year and am thinking that maybe I should sell now. What do you advise?

—O. C. H., Huntingdon, Que.

I know of no reason for selling now—unless, perhaps, you need the money. The hotel is doing very well, according to information available and is earning at a rate that would appear to make possible the inauguration of dividends on the common stock at a not distant date. At current quotations around 88 the preferred is yielding 7.47 per cent and the dividend appears to be covered by a good margin. For the year ended December 31, 1928, the company showed earnings of \$3.10 on the common stock, after deducting interest on funded indebtedness and preferred dividend requirements. This year's financial statement should show a quite satisfactory increase over this figure, if business prospects for the balance of the year are borne out. The report should also reveal a general improvement in balance sheet position. The common stock is currently selling around 38, which cannot be considered too high a figure in view of the encouraging outlook. While, of course, the preferred as well as the common is still speculative, I think you might well hold both in the hope of seeing better market prices before very long.

CAPITAL ROUYN IN NEED OF CASH

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Have you anything recent on Capital Rouyn Mines? By a report of some months ago, the company was doing fine in Hess and Harty townships as well as in Duprat township. I heard recently that it had dropped its claims in the Hess and Harty section and was drifting on the fifty-foot level in the Quebec section.

W. M. C., Carrying Place, Ont.

The latest information on Capital Rouyn boils down to this. Last fall the company bought the Sudbury holdings for \$10,000. It is now trying to resell them for a considerably larger sum in cash and some stock in addition. The treasury is almost depleted. The company sunk a

NOTICE TO READERS

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Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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Capital paid up... 1,200,000
A Safe, Progressive Company

GOLD @ DROSS

shaft on the Rouyn property to a depth of 50 feet and drifted on the vein. This work yielded inconclusive results. The vein width was not sufficient to entitle the section opened to the classification of minable ore. Some picked samples yielded good gold values.

The company is in the position where it requires \$50,000 to enable it to carry out plans for the Rouyn property as recommended by its engineer. It has not the money nor any immediate prospects of raising it. Like many other prospects of its class Capital Rouyn has reached a point where it has plans and prospects but no funds to implement them.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am the owner of some Asbestos Corporation preferred stock; have you heard whether they are doing any better this year and if they will resume dividends on the preferred this year? Would you advise me to hold?

—K. E., Victoria, B.C.

While the immediate outlook for Asbestos Corporation is not very promising, I would certainly advise you to hold your preferred stock rather than take the substantial loss that current quotations would represent. The new president and directors appear to be taking energetic hold of the company's affairs and it seems to me that any change should be for the better. Quotations on the preferred stock can hardly get much lower than they are.

At the same time, I would not advise you to expect any resumption in dividends on this issue for a long time to come. The company will use any larger earnings to strengthen its general position, before it considers resumption of dividends.

POTPOURRI

C. D., Toronto, Ont. Although it is true that profits of the BRIGGS MANUFACTURING COMPANY increased by 23 per cent in 1928 and that a further increase was shown for the first quarter of the current year, earnings for the quarter amounting to 70c per share as compared to 35c for the corresponding period of 1928, results since then have been disappointing and the company's profit gain for the second quarter of the year was much smaller than for the first quarter. Results for the whole six months show an increase of 18 per cent as compared with the same period in 1928, amounting to \$1.20 per share for the 1929 half year as against \$1.01 per share for the 1928 period. With some seasonal slackening of activity in the industry now being felt, it is probable that earnings for the full year will not exceed \$2 per share. On this basis, the stock seems to be still over-priced at its current levels around 36½ and I consequently would not advise purchasing.

R. J., Hamilton, Ont. SILVERWOOD'S LIMITED is the original Silverwood dairy company at London, Ontario, and was the nucleus for the chain of some nineteen dairy concerns which are now controlled by a company known as Silverwood Dairies Limited. Silverwood's Limited, in common with practically all the other Silverwood companies, has been making steady progress in recent years under the aggressive management of Mr. A. E. Silverwood. On the basis of its record to date, the stock seems to me to be a fairly attractive speculative purchase for a hold. Disadvantage in purchasing it is that there is no established market for the stock, although Mr. Silverwood himself has arranged for the resale of stock in a good number of cases in the past. An increase in the selling price of the stock from \$25 to \$30 per share would presumably only mean that the company selling the stock was asking that much more for it—it would not necessarily mean that the stock was fetching that much more on the open market.

M. H., O'Leary, P. E. I. If you were to put money in BEARDMORE in the hope of safe investment you would be committing an error through lack of knowledge of this venture and others of its calibre in the mining field. Beardmore is strictly in the prospect class, raising money of speculative complexion, for the exploration of a gold showing. Work to date has had a modicum of favorable results, enough to encourage continuation of the effort. But not enough to justify by any means your participation unless you are prepared to lose your money in the event of an unfavorable outcome. The chances are about one in ten.

M. B., Toronto, Ont. The latest official reports of OBAL-SKI-CHIBOUGAMAU include the results of diamond drilling of two holes, one of which showed 4 ft. 6 inches width of copper-gold ore assaying \$13.50 per ton and the other, from the same set up, at a depth of 200 feet cut 7 feet 9



FRANK B. COMMON

President of Lake Superior Corporation, the long-term outlook for which has become much more favorable since Mr. Common assumed office. The recently issued annual statement of Lake Superior showed earnings of its chief subsidiary, Algoma Steel Corporation, to have practically doubled in the fiscal period covered.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

inches of \$17.18 material. The company has 45 men at work on the Cache Bay property and other holdings. Over 7,000 feet of vein has been proven on the group mentioned. Test-pitting and cross-trenching has been done on this break. Widths are minable and assays, while not claimed as commercial are interesting. The properties are being subjected to a thorough geological examination by competent engineers. The Chibougamau operators are working strenuously this year, with a view to providing showings which will justify the petitioning of the Quebec Government for improved transportation facilities. It is understood the negotiations for winter road have met with success.

R. W., Belleville, Ont. Here with the information: SCOTIA MANITOBA MINES, LIMITED, Dominion charter Capitalization—6,000,000 shares, no par. Directors: Geo. R. Jowsey, N. P. Kor, Dr. A. R. Campbell, R. J. Hamilton, Dr. Thos. A. Leebetter, J. L. Campbell. Properties: 53 mining claims, 2,650 acres, 32 claims in Cold Lake district. Group in Malartic district, Quebec, 50 per cent. interest in Found Lake Mines, near Cold Lake, Man. Exploration: Very limited. Surface examination only except Found Lake which had five drill holes, none showing ore. General: Very vague outlook. Literature extremely vague. Sponsors so far as known, good reputation.

S. P., Galt, Ont. VEPOND, while it is currently earning a fair rate, meeting with fair success in its mining operations, and accumulating a surplus, does not appear to have definite attraction as a buy for a hold. Dividends are unlikely. The company's cash assets amount to about 30 cents per share and the future is uncertain.

H. L., Winnipeg, Man. THERMOIDAIRE LIMITED was formed to market a patent water-heating device and has a small plant in Montreal. About a couple of years ago an interest in the company was purchased by O. J. Brooks, a promoter whose operations SATURDAY NIGHT has frequently had occasion to criticize severely. After reference in this paper to Mr. Brooks' connection with Thermoidaire Limited, the president of the latter company wrote us that Mr. Brooks has ceased to be connected with it. The company's product appears to have some merit, but the company itself is a small one and its resources appear to be limited. Small companies of this kind usually have a very difficult time before they can build up a successful business, and I would therefore regard this stock as a speculation of doubtful attractiveness.

When Government Interferes

(Continued from page 29)

"(1) If the directors of the company declare and pay any dividend when the company is insolvent, or any dividend, the payment of which renders the company insolvent, or impairs the capital thereof, they shall be jointly and severally liable as well to the company as to the individual shareholders and creditors thereof for all the debts of the company then existing, and for all debts thereafter contracted during their continuance in office, respectively.

"(2) If any director present when such dividend is declared does forthwith, or if any director than absent does, within twenty-four hours after he becomes aware of such declaration and is able so to do, enter on the minutes of the board of directors his protest against the same, and within eight days thereafter publishes such protest in at least one newspaper published at the place in which the head office or chief place of business of the company is situated, or, if no newspaper is there published, in the place nearest thereto, such director may thereby, and not otherwise, exonerate himself from such liability.

"(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to create any liability upon the directors of a mining company by reason of payment of dividends out of funds derived from the operations of such company, if such payment does not reduce the value of the remaining assets of the company so that they will be insufficient to meet the liabilities of the company then existing, exclusive of its nominal paid up capital."

On this section the Quebec Courts have ruled that it is a "penal" one, that "mens rea" is of the essence of the offence, and that, consequently, it must be shown that the director had knowledge at the time the dividend was declared that such payment was a contravention of the Section quoted.

"The real offence is that expressed in the words quoted. It is to be remembered that the enactment has reference to the affairs of companies engaged in commercial operations; the changes and chances inherent in business ventures are too well known; how often it happens that holdings which the general business world would appraise as valuable, are in reality, and as the result proves, worthless. A company owning such holdings might really be insolvent and a dividend paid would in its effect be paid either out of capital or to the detriment of creditors.

"Can it be that a director could thereby incur the penalty; if so it would have to be said that the statute constituted him, from the fact of his participation in the declaration of a dividend, a guarantor of the solvency of the company even in respect of losses then unknown. I cannot believe that to be the intent of the Legislature, and I cannot but believe that the present is a case for the application of the maxim requiring mens rea and that the penalty is incurred only when the director knew, or was, according to legal rules, bound to know, that the consequences of the payment were those

mentioned. Confirmation of this view results, as I think, from the second part of the section; this second part enables a director to exonerate himself from the consequences of the dividend by entering his protests on the minutes, and, within eight days, publishing his protest in a newspaper of the locality.

"The adoption by a director of the course so provided in order to exonerate himself from the fact of payment out of an unauthorized fund, regardless of whether the director had knowledge or not that it would be so paid, the position of an innocent director would be unfortunate; by the hypothesis the liability would lie upon all equally, but, those having knowledge that the penalty had been incurred could exonerate themselves, those innocent of such knowledge would not be prompted to have recourse to the remedy. My conclusion is that a director does not incur this penalty unless he knows the nature and consequences of his act," the court said.

The right of a Provincial Legislature to interfere in the affairs of a Federally incorporated company, and vice versa, requires a short treatise in itself, and cannot be touched on here on account of the limitations of space.

The right of a provincial government to regulate the sales within the province of corporate securities is well established, but the right to so interfere with the sale of securities of a federally incorporated company has been denied by the Supreme Court of Canada.

5.20% Yield

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Our Diversified List of Recommendations for September Investments includes a number of bonds especially attractive for their high degree of security and generous yield, and a number of preferred stocks of similar appeal.

This list should interest both large and small holders of securities and will gladly be forwarded on request.

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Reserves 2,643,725
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ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER

CONCERNING INSURANCE

Why Insurance is No Gamble

"Insurable Interest" Distinguishes Bona-Fide Insurance From Wagering—What This Is

By GEORGE GILBERT

IT MAY seem difficult to define just where legitimate insurance ends and gambling begins, as it must be admitted that in a broad sense there is an element of gambling in taking a risk to secure advantageous results upon an event that may or may not happen.

Our legislatures, however, have always recognized insurance business as legitimate, and have endeavored to suppress any gambling element which might so easily be associated with it, and which in early times was undoubtedly largely connected with it.

In their efforts to exclude the gambling element from insurance contracts, they have enacted that a person entering into such a contract must not be a stranger to the event on which it depends; that is, he must have what is called an "insurable interest" and that he must not seek to secure any advantage further than his insurance interest extends.

What is this "insurable interest" which differentiates an insurance contract from a wagering one? It is admirably defined in the Civil Code of Lower Canada, as follows: "A person has an insurable interest in the object insured whenever he may suffer direct and immediate loss by the destruction or injury of it."

As long ago as 1774, during the reign of George III, it was enacted that no insurance on life or on any other event should be made where the person for whose benefit or on whose account such insurance contract was made had no interest. It was also then enacted that no greater sum should be recovered from the insurers than the amount of value of the interest of the insured in such life or lives or event or events. In other words, there were to be no wagering policies; that only an interest was insurable, nothing else, and nothing beyond the interest.

This "insurable interest" is bound up with the principle of indemnity. In a wager, the interest in the event is created by the fact that the parties have contracted to pay each other certain sums according to the issue of some event, whereas in a valid insurance it is a condition precedent that there must be an antecedent risk of loss which may or may not materialize. The insured must stand in such relation to a risk that he benefits by safety of property and is prejudiced by its loss or is liable to incur liability in respect thereof.

Thus the contract of insurance contained in a policy of fire or marine insurance is a contract of indemnity, providing that the insured, in case of loss, shall be fully indemnified but shall never be more than fully indemnified. Anything which will prevent the insured from obtaining full indemnity or which will give him more than full indemnity must be regarded as a violation of this fundamental principle.

It should not be overlooked that an interest to be insurable must be a pecuniary one. The insurance, it must be remembered, is not on the goods or property themselves, but only on the insured's interest in them.

In order to recover under a policy of insurance, where the contract is

one of indemnity, the insured must have an insurable interest in the property insured at the time of the loss. It has also been held that the insured must have such interest at the time the policy was taken out, but in a more recent case the necessity of an interest at that time has been denied unless required by statute or the terms of the policy.

In regard to life insurance, the law expressly provides that the contract is void if at the time it would otherwise take effect the insured has no insurable interest. It is only when a person insures the life of another that the question of insurable interest becomes important, because anyone may lawfully insure his own life and make the insurance payable to one who has no insurable interest in insured's life. But where it is arranged between the insured and a beneficiary who has no insurable interest in insured's life that such beneficiary shall effect the insurance for his own benefit and pay the premiums, it becomes a wagering policy and is void. On the other hand, where the insurance was effected by the party insured at his own instance, without the knowledge of party who subsequently paid the premiums and obtained an assignment of the policy, the fact that the other party paid the premiums and obtained an assignment of the policy was held not to be sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion that the interest in the policy when it became effective was not in the insured.

If the transaction in the first place is a bona fide insurance on a person's life, nothing the insured does subsequently with the policy can make it a wagering policy. The law never intended to prevent persons from effecting bona fide insurance on their own lives to any extent desired, and when once the insurance is so effected the insured is at liberty to assign the policy to whom he pleases, and the assignee may recover without having to show interest or payment of consideration.

In regard to property insurance, neither a shareholder of a company nor a simple creditor has any insurable interest in its assets, whereas in respect to life insurance, an employer has an insurable interest in the life of an employee.

Premier Guarantee and Accident Starts Operations

THE organization has recently been completed of The Premier Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada, headed by a group of men prominent in the contracting business. The company is entering the field of guarantee insurance and its license for this class of business has just been issued.

The charter of the company is very broad and ultimately it will license for several other lines of insurance, including fire, automobile and general casualty lines.

The officers and directors of the company are as follows: President, George Oakley, M.P.P.; 1st vice-president, George McNamara; 2nd vice-president, S. E. Dismore; the other directors being John V. Gray,



J. H. MULHOLLAND
General Manager of the Premier Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada, which has completed its organization and has just received a license to transact guarantee insurance. Mr. Mulholland has had extensive experience in field production and as a head office executive in the insurance business.



JOHN W. GORDON, OF ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Who has accomplished the wonderful achievement of winning the Presidency of the Macaulay Club of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada for the third time, as the largest producer for the company of paid-for new business throughout the world. The Club year runs from June to June, and no credit is given for term or re-insured business. In the campaign just concluded, he wrote \$1,661,000 of paid-for new business, with an average premium per thousand of \$48.71. He also holds the world's record for one month's business for Sun Life, having written in July of this year, \$1,014,000, with an average premium per thousand of \$48.17. He joined the Sun Life staff in September, 1900, and in 1907 was its largest producer of paid-for business in Canada. He has been a consistent as well as a large producer, and has been on the Company's Honor Roll every month for eleven and a half years. During the calendar years, 1925-7-8-9, he has written over a million a year of paid-for business. Besides his outstanding success in selling life insurance, he has also found time to accomplish remarkable results in placing first mortgage bonds. As President of John W. Gordon & Co., Ltd., investment bankers, he has taken a major part in financing the construction of many prominent buildings. In Toronto he has underwritten \$1,200,000 first mortgage bonds on the new Victory Bldg., and has also handled large blocks of such bonds on the Concourse Bldg., the Central Bldg., Clarendon Apts., Clarendon Apts., and the Lawrence Park Mansions.

Jos. M. Pigott, R. H. McGregor, M.P., W. E. Jones, A. D. Grant, G. R. Medland and J. W. Hudson.

The general manager of the company is J. H. Mulholland, who has had wide experience in field production and as a head office executive in the insurance business.

W. B. Coatts has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the company, which post he will hold in addition to his position as Ontario manager of the Provident Assurance Company of Montreal. Mr. Coatts is also well-known as an experienced insurance underwriter.

The head office of the company will be located at 11 King Street West, Toronto.

The company starts with over \$300,000 of subscribed capital, which is 25 per cent. paid-up. It is also planned to increase the subscribed capital of the company in the near future with the expectation that the entire authorized capital of \$1,000,000 will ultimately be subscribed, with \$250,000 paid-up.

The company will write all forms of guarantee insurance and will specialize in contractors' surety and maintenance bonds.

With a strong board of directors and capable management, the Premier Insurance Company enters active business with very favorable prospects.

Provident Fire of France Enters Canada

A DOMINION license was issued on August 7 to La Providence Compagnie D'Assurances Contre L'Incendie (The Provident Fire Assurance Company of Paris, France) authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of fire insurance. Mr. Jules Pigeon, Montreal, Que., has been appointed the company's Canadian chief agent.

Banker's Indemnity Licensed in Canada

A DOMINION license has been issued to the Bankers' Indemnity Insurance Company, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of accident insurance and insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons or property caused by an aircraft. Mr. Wm. Thompson, Toronto, Ontario, has been appointed the company's Canadian chief agent.

License Penalty Fee for Agents in Ontario

WHILE the Ontario Government has decided not to increase at present the annual fee of \$3.00 for an insurance agent's license in this Province, it has put into effect a penalty fee for agents who fail to file their applications for renewal of license by October 31st each year. Where application is filed after that date, the applicant must pay a further fee of \$1 for each month or fraction thereof during which the

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They create an estate for your family that cannot be produced in any other way.

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METROPOLITAN LIFE Insurance Co.

Metropolitan Life will pay during 1929 to its policyholders \$77,138,725 in dividends. Total dividends paid or credited to date will then be approximately \$450,000,000.



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 Dear Sirs: On behalf of my mother, Mrs. Wearman Gifford, I wish to thank your Company for the prompt and very satisfactory settlement of the claim in connection with the death of my father. My father was a member of The Edmonton City Group. Yours truly,
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J. H. RIDDEL, President & Managing Director
 BRANCH OFFICES: WINNIPEG, CALGARY, VANCOUVER

filing of the application is in default. The new regulation comes into force on the 1st of October, 1929, which is the commencement of the next license term in Ontario, and it applies to all insurance agents, life and other than life.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 Will you please refer to attached circular and advise if this concern is in position to do business in this country.
 —G. A. Melville, Sask.

The concern to which you have reference, the North American Accident Insurance Co., of Chicago, with Premier Dept., at 198 Market Street, Newark, N.J., is not licensed to do business in Canada and has no government deposit here for the protection of people in this country insuring with it.

Accordingly, in case of a claim, payment could not be enforced in Canada, but you would have to go to the States to try to collect.

This puts a claimant practically at the mercy of an unlicensed company when it comes to enforcing payment of a claim.

SATURDAY NIGHT advises insuring with licensed companies only, as payment of claims against licensed companies can be readily enforced in the local courts if necessary.

Licensed companies are required to maintain assets in this country in excess of their liabilities here, so that the funds are available with which to pay claims.

Insurance that is not readily collectable in case of a claim is dear at any price.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

What is your opinion of the Central Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company, doing business in Ontario? This company is located in Van Wert, Ohio. Your opinion in your next issue would be greatly appreciated.
 —G. S. D., Toronto, Ont.

The Central Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Co., with head office at Van Wert, Ohio, and Canadian headquarters at Toronto, was incorporated in 1876 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1923.

It has a deposit of \$60,000 with the government for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and is authorized to transact in Canada fire insurance and automobile insurance, excluding cover against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person.

At the end of 1928 its total assets in Canada were \$103,149.95, while its total liabilities here were \$31,294.02, showing a surplus in this country of \$71,746.93.

It is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with for the class of insurance transacted.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I became a member of the Commercial Travellers Association for Ontario in the year 1888, when I was 31 years of age. I am now in my 73rd year. I was solicited to join their Commercial Travellers Mutual Insurance Society. I took out a \$1,000 insurance policy and a couple of years afterwards I took out another \$1,000 policy, which amounts to \$100 a year for premiums. I have paid them about \$4,000 in all, and have pointed out to them that they have double the amount that they will pay my beneficiaries after my death, and as my earning powers are now limited that they should at least give me a paid up policy for the \$2,000, and that they would be \$2,000 ahead with compound interest accumulating for over 40 years.

They have a large surplus, well invested, and it looks to me that their demand from me for further premiums after I have paid them double the amount of insurance that I carry, is bordering on usury, and I believe that a court judge would say so too.

I also have a policy in the Woodmen of the World for \$1,500, that is about 40 years old, and I have paid them over \$3,000.

I have repeatedly written both of these societies about it. The Commercial Travellers in B. Soc. refuse to do anything, saying that it is up to the Dept. of Insurance at Ottawa, and the actuary of the society. Surely the Dept. of Insurance, Ottawa, are not permitting this society to take the life blood from an old man, when the young blood coming in should be assessed to help to pay for the retirement of the old members. The Woodmen have recognized the old members' claim by adding so much to the policy each year, but that doesn't relieve the financial strain on the person insured, who can't afford it or pull out, as he is too old to obtain insurance in a stock company.

Please advise me what is best to do.
 —G. T., Guelph, Ont.

Your case is similar to thousands of others who took out assessment life insurance with fraternal societies and associations in the belief that they were getting permanent life insurance protection at very low cost, only to discover later on that they were entirely mistaken both as to the permanence of such insurance and as to the final cost.

Those who died soon after joining such assessment concerns and whose claims were paid obtained their insurance at a low rate, but those who lived and kept up their membership found out in the long run that the insurance was much more costly than if they had taken out legal reserve insurance with a regular life company in the first place.

In many cases these assessment

concerns failed and went out of business altogether, leaving their members without any protection at all and often at a time when they needed protection most and, by reason of age, could not get it elsewhere.

In other cases they were readjusted to an actuarial basis, which also entailed great hardship on the old members who had to make up the accumulated deficit of many years, which often meant such a raise in rates as to be prohibitive or such a scaling down of their certificates by liens and loans as to reduce their protection to the vanishing point.

In your case you must keep up your present premium payments if you want the amount of your certificates paid at death, as you are not entitled to any benefits if you discontinue paying your premiums. There is no provision for paid up insurance or for any cash surrender value under such a certificate.

There is nothing you can do to change your position in this respect, so far as I know.

If still needing the protection, it would be inadvisable to drop these certificates, as the society is now on a sound basis, so there is no question about the money being paid when the certificates become claims.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you kindly advise through your columns if Trans-Canada Insurance Company, head office 465 St. John St., Montreal, is a safe company to insure with.

—F. J. Havelock, Ont.

Trans-Canada Insurance Co. commenced business last year. It is regularly licensed by the Dominion Insurance Department to transact fire, automobile, limited explosion, plate glass, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance throughout Canada. It has a deposit of \$100,000 with the government for the protection of policyholders.

At the end of 1928 its total assets were \$216,276.17, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$78,376.65, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$237,899.52. The paid up capital was \$133,240.00, so there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of \$104,659.52.

Accordingly, the company is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you kindly advise me through your columns regarding the advisability of continuing to pay premiums into (a) The Illinois Commercial Men's Association, Chicago, Ill.; (b) American Benefit Casualty Insurance Co., Springfield, Ill.

Are these companies chartered to do business in Ontario?

A. E. D., Walkerton, Ont.

Neither the Illinois Commercial Men's Association of Chicago, Ill., nor the American Benefit Casualty Insurance Co. of Springfield, Ill., is licensed to do business by the Dominion or by the Province of Ontario.

They have no Government deposit here for the protection of persons in this country insuring with them, and accordingly I would advise against doing business with them.

There is no dearth of regularly licensed companies available, so why take a chance with unlicensed concerns.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you be good enough to advise through your publication, if there is any statutory condition in an automobile insurance policy, which requires the insurer to either renew a policy or advise the insured that it is not being renewed on the expiry date.

This question arises through the loss of a car, four days after the expiry date, of a policy which was placed to insure both finance company carrying the lien and the owner of the car.

Yours truly,

J. H. EAGER,
 231 Herkimer St.,
 Hamilton, Ont.

There is no statutory or other condition in the ordinary automobile insurance policy, under which the insurance company is required either to renew the policy or to notify the insured that it is not being renewed on the expiry date.

It is customary, however, for the agent or broker handling the placing of the insurance, to give such notification in ample time, but there is usually no legal obligation resting upon him to do so.

In some cases, where the agent or broker has undertaken to take care of renewals as required, and has failed to do so, he has been held responsible for any loss occasioned by his negligence.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each enquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of enquiry should refer to one subject only, if information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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H. T. MALCOLMSON
Of Hamilton, recently appointed Vice-President of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway. Mr. Malcolmson, who was born in Hamilton, entered the railway business in 1899, and became general manager of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway in 1925. He is also a director of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Navigation Company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Rail Profits Up Steady Increase Over Last Year is Continued

REFLECTING the trend of Canada's increasing industrial activity, the net earnings of Canadian Railways continue to show a steady increase over last year, despite heavier operating expenses. An analysis of Government statistics indicates that the movement of ores and coal by railways during the first eight months of the current year has increased by 8 per cent. over the corresponding period last year reflecting the marked expansion of the mining industry in Canada.

Car loadings of merchandise and miscellaneous freight increased by 6.5 per cent. as a probable result of the increased purchasing power of the people, and car loadings of newsprint and other forest products other than lumber increased by 12 per cent.

The expansion of the mining industry is further brought out in a report which places the value of mineral production in the first half of the year at \$123,702,334, a new high record, and equal to the output for the twelve months of immediate post-war years. The increase over the corresponding period of 1928 was 17.2 per cent. The main increases in production were in copper, which increased 23.9 per cent.; nickel 18.3 per cent., and zinc, 11 per cent. Production of petroleum increased by 55.9 per cent.

A study of the trade of Canada for the twelve months ended July shows a continued expansion of Canada's export trade, which now exceeds in value the amount of imports for domestic consumption. In comparison with the preceding twelve months, Canada increased her exports to 30 out of 41 designated foreign countries, while imports decreased from 25 countries. Import figures show that Canada is importing a larger percentage of raw materials for manufacture in Canada.

Crude petroleum imports touched the 2,000,000,000-gallon mark, an increase of nearly 200,000,000 gallons. Imports of crude rubber increased by 24,000,000 pounds, and imports of raw cotton and raw silk showed substantial gains. Increased imports of machinery and electrical apparatus reflect to a marked degree the rapid expansion of Canadian industries. Besides exporting a record quantity of grain, Canada exported machinery, automobiles, newsprint, rubber goods, chemicals, as well as fish products, fruits, copper, aluminum, nickel, silver and gold in larger quantities than in former years.

While automobile production in July showed a seasonal decline, production for the first seven months of the year showed an increase of 33 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1928. This increase was due, to a large extent, to the increase in exports of Canadian-made automobiles, which were nearly double that of the corresponding period of last year.

Market Values Based on Earnings

THE stock markets of 1928 and 1929 have been based directly upon earnings records, in the opinion of the Brookmire Economic Service, Inc. An analysis of 34 leading industrial companies shows that in the second quarter of 1929 there was an increase of 240 per cent. in the average price of securities of these

companies, as compared with prices for the first quarter of 1925.

Over the same period the increase in earnings was 165 per cent., but comparing the second quarter of 1929, with the first quarter of 1928 it appears that net income has increased somewhat more rapidly than average market price in securities. From the first quarter of 1928 to the second quarter of 1929, net income increased 51 per cent. and stock values increased only 47 per cent.

The total income in the United States for the six months beginning September 1, is estimated at 40,384 million dollars, an increase of about one per cent. over the same period last year. While sales prospects improved in some sections of the country, notably the southeast where fair to good increases in income from cotton are anticipated, purchasing power in some other sections is declining towards the level of a year ago. Industrial sections are finding activity approaching last year's level while in some of the leading agricultural sections farm income will probably be below last year.

Distinguished Soldier in Finance

STEWART, McNair & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Toronto, announce the opening of a branch office located in the Pigott Building, Hamilton, Ontario. This office will be connected by direct private wires with the head office in Toronto.

The Hamilton office will be under the management of Lieut.-General Sir George Norton Cory, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. General Cory has had consider-

able experience in financial matters in connection with the British Army in the Far East.

Educated at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, P.Q., and Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., General Cory graduated from the latter in 1895 and received a Commission in the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, which he joined the following Winter, at Quetta, India. From India he accompanied his regiment to South Africa, where he served throughout the War. At the outbreak of the Great War, he was appointed to the Staff of the Third Division of the First Expeditionary Force, and took part in the historical retreat from Mons.

He became Chief of the British General Staff at Salonika and subsequently commanded a Division in the Caucasus and Mesopotamia. From 1921 to 1926 he served in India, returning in the latter year, as Deputy Chief of Staff. He was there honored with knighthood, becoming a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire. During the Great War, General Cory was mentioned eight times in despatches and received several decorations.

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RUMOR

Before the day of responsible brokerage houses, investment in industrial and mining enterprises was influenced largely by the voice of rumor.

Wild tales ran from street-corner to street-corner, and the credulous relied upon them. In a few cases the rumor proved to be well-founded, and brought wealth to those who took it at face value. More often the rumor had no sound basis, and brought wealth only to the persons who set it in circulation.

Today there is no need to rely on unsupported rumor. Our Statistical Department is maintained in the interests of our clientele, for the purpose of delving through the fog of rumor. We have all facilities for unearthing the facts that lie beneath.

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Celtic Knitting Directors Report Good Progress — Initial Dividend

DIRECTORS of the Celtic Knitting Company, Limited, have declared an initial dividend of 15 cents per share on the outstanding capital stock of the company, and accompanying dividend cheques a circular letter, signed by A. C. Howatson, managing director, outlines the situation of the company.

Shareholders are advised that the business of the company is running ahead of last year and that a general plan of expansion is underway, which should result in larger earnings. Several new machines and other equipment have been added to the plant in Montreal, which is running day and night, manufacturing women's, children's and men's silk, silk and wool, and cashmere hosiery.

The company has formed a subsidiary under the name of Nordic Hosiery, Ltd., and a site has been secured in Granby, P.Q., directly opposite the railway station, with ample room for expansion. At present the first unit (approximately 90 feet by 165 feet) is being built. It is expected that this plant will be completed this fall and machinery installed for the manufacture of ladies' full fashioned hosiery. This will round out the products of the company and be an additional earner.

The town of Granby has been selected on account of its close proximity to Montreal, low cost of land and buildings, adequate water and electrical supply, attractive labor conditions, and good railroad facilities.

In view of the above expansion, the directors have considered it wise to pay but a small dividend at this time and conserve the resources of the company to take care of the present expansion which should result in larger earnings in the future.

Elec. Elevator Good Increase in Operating Profits

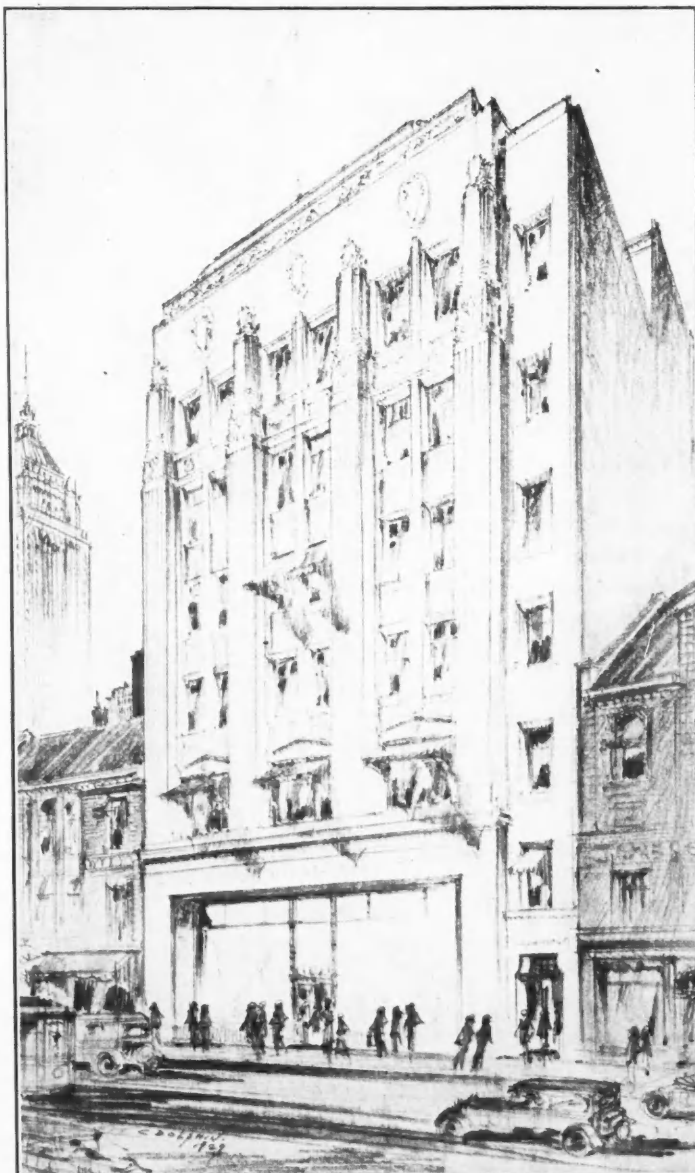
THE annual report of Electric Elevator and Grain Company, Limited, covering operations in the fiscal year ending July 31, 1929, reveals that operating profits amounted to \$242,250, as compared with \$196,600 for the previous year—an increase of nearly \$46,000, and average operating profits for the preceding five years of \$187,500.

The company is capitalized with 31,500 shares of Class "A" no-par value stock and the same amount of no-par value Class "B" common stock. It has first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds outstanding to an amount of \$450,000. The Class "A" stock carries a dividend of \$1.50 per share, and participates up to \$2 per share. Operating profits

for the present year were therefore equivalent to nine times bond interest. After providing for bond interest accrued to July 31, the bonds outstanding being dated January 1, 1929, and for normal depreciation, there would be available \$212,000 exclusive of provision for income tax. This is equivalent to more than \$6.70 per share of the Class "A" stock and \$4.70 per share of the Class "B" stock after allowing for full participation by the Class "A."

Actually, on its records the company makes provision for maximum depreciation of \$33,400, Dominion income tax applicable to the business of last year, and carries forward to surplus account \$163,000. The balance sheet shows net current assets of \$330,000 after provision for income tax. Memberships in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange are carried at cost, whereas their present value is about \$40,000 in excess of this amount. Properties and equipment are carried on the balance sheet at \$774,000, after deducting an accumulated depreciation reserve of \$118,000. Total assets have an actual value of about \$1,250,000, or nearly \$2,800 for each \$1,000 bond outstanding. As a matter of fact, net current assets and depreciation reserves, without allowance for appreciation in the value of memberships on the Grain Exchange, are substantially equal to amount of the bonds outstanding. After deducting the amount of the bonds from the total assets there is still available more than \$25 for each Class "A" share issued. The management is able to state that for the current year there is already sufficient business in hand to assure substantial earnings for the current year.

The waters of Miette Hot Springs in Jasper national park, Alberta, resemble those of the Sulphur springs at Banff but are several degrees hotter. These springs are situated about 12 miles from the railway and are reached by a good trail.



Solloway, Mills & Co., Ltd., announce that its new Home Office building to be constructed this fall at 108-112 Yonge Street, Toronto, will be a seven storey structure. Architect's drawing of the building to be erected on the west side of Yonge Street, near the corner of Adelaide Street, is by C. Dolphin.

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 Members, New York Curb (Assoc.)

TORONTO - CANADA

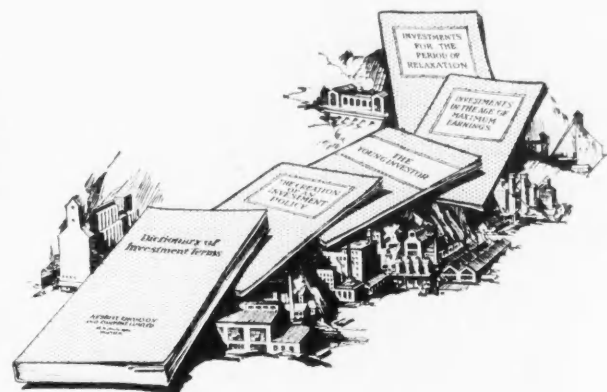
Take pleasure in announcing
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under the management of

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Asst. Manager, Mr. David S. Thompson
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How Capital Keeps Stability

Needless Fears That Debtor Nations Will Be Denuded of Capital—Debt Agreement Between France and U. S. Paves Way to Steadier Conditions

IN THE ratification of the Mellon-Berenger agreement, by which France has undertaken to liquidate her war debt to the United States by payments over sixty-two years aggregating \$6,847,674,104.17, France has acted from a high sense of honor and doubtless with confidence that in the event of the payments proving impossible, or unbearably oppressive, the people of the United States will not be wanting in friendly and reasonable consideration. The French people have passed through deep waters and when account is taken of all their burdens and problems it is not strange that they have been staggered by the sum total of the obligations confronting them. President Hoover in his statement upon the settlement has very properly said that it was always certain that the French people would go to the limit of their ability to meet their obligations.

They have had their own view, naturally, points out the National City Bank of New York in its current letter, of their proper share of the costs of the Great War, and their own view of the share that should be borne by the United States. The great mass of the people of the latter country have had a very different view of their own

relations to the war. They saw it from afar, and many of them today are not clear how their country came to be involved in it. The viewpoints of the two peoples have been so different that they could not see the conditions alike, and this, rather than any fundamental difference in character or principles, has been the explanation of the conflicting views concerning the indebtedness.

This is as much as to say as that either side in the position of the other would have held the latter's view. There are many people in the United States who would have been glad to have seen their Government more nearly meet the views of the French people, but the settlement necessarily was in the hands of the Congress, and the Congress, necessarily and properly, is representative of public opinion throughout the length and breadth of the land. The settlement has been achieved between two great democracies, working through their accustomed agencies, and not through any privileged parties who had interests of their own to serve. Whatever dissatisfaction there may be on either side, this is something to consider.

It is likely that the payments are

more formidable in the aggregate than they will prove to be in detail. The world is getting used to large figures in international transactions, and while nobody can demonstrate to a certainty how such large undertakings as the reparations and inter-allied debt payments will work out in the long run, it is evident that the vast supply of liquid capital in international markets tends to maintain the equilibrium.

The fear that a debtor country will be denuded of capital has been found to be groundless. Notwithstanding payments of large sums, capital does not, on balance, leave a debtor country in such amounts. The most notable financial phenomenon in recent years has been the great movement of capital into France, accomplished without serious disturbance of the markets from which it has been taken. Indeed, for the most part it has not been withdrawn from other markets, although made available in Paris. By the use of international credit it has been made useful in more than one market at the same time.

Another significant phenomenon has been the movement of private capital into Germany from neutral and creditor countries faster than it has been paid out on account of reparations, much of it coming from the countries receiving reparations. Wealth cannot be heaped up in one country or a few countries to the exclusion of other countries, provided the other countries have credit and can make profitable use of capital.

This is the principle which governs the movements of capital in the long run, regardless of reparations, debts or the location of ownership. It is said, of course, that interest must be paid on borrowed capital, but interest payments are mingled in the general movements of capital, and the fundamental fact is that a country does not lose capital, on balance, until it becomes relatively cheap.

Big Gains by Power Corp.

(Continued from page 31)

ings for the first three months of the current fiscal year to June 30 was \$35,000 over last year.

"The holdings of Foreign Power Securities Corporation have substantially increased in market value during the year, being now considerably in excess of their purchase price.

"The territory served by Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, has been enjoying remarkable industrial prosperity. Not only have new industries been more numerous than in recent past years, but many of the older industries have been compelled to build additions to existing plants in order to take care of the demand for their products.

"During the year the Northwestern Power Company was formed as a subsidiary of the Winnipeg Electric. This power company was formed to develop a power site on the Winnipeg River at Seven Sisters Falls, where three units are being installed, the ultimate development consisting of six units having a total capacity of 225,000 h.p. When this development is completed Winnipeg Electric Company will have, through its subsidiaries, over 400,000 h.p., and will be in a favorable position to supply the power requirements which must arise with the future expansion of the territory served."

Profit and loss figures for 1928 and 1929 are as follows:

	1928	1929
Revenue	\$ 819,871	\$1,947,290
Profits on securities	1,278,770	1,364,514
Gross earnings	2,128,641	3,312,104
Expenses	173,475	308,929
Taxes	150,609	156,757
Net earnings	326,084	465,686
Interest	1,802,557	2,846,418
Surplus for the year	1,024,186	2,445,829
Surplus forward	545,246	1,681,932
Profits on Securities	500,000	
	2,669,432	4,127,761
Div. on cum. profits	500,000	300,000
Div. on S.C. pref.	187,500	280,000
Div. on common		394,842
General reserve	150,000	
Div. on securities	350,000	550,000
	987,500	1,624,842
Total surplus	1,681,932	\$2,502,919
Earn. on common	\$5.57	\$4.46

Balance sheet figures for 1928 and 1929 are as follows:

	1928	1929
Cash	\$ 82,736	\$ 1,071,344
Invest. in subsid.	16,226,913	10,471,234
Other investments	29,504,222	13,927,329
Receivables	793,857	207,182
Misc. assets	55,315	8,680
	\$46,963,043	\$28,685,369

LIABILITIES

	(To the public)	
Bank loans	\$ 1,915,904	\$ 1,299,940
Payables	1,038,101	1,387,923
Div. Payable		
6% cum. pref.	75,000	75,000
6% non-cum. pf.	80,000	
Stock div. payable		
6% non-cum. pf.	75,000	75,000
Deb. Series "A"	4,979,500	4,979,500
Deb. Series "B"	10,000,000	
	19,093,505	7,617,363

	(To the shareholders)	
Capital stock		
First preferred	5,000,000	5,000,000
Non-cum. preferred	5,000,000	5,000,000
Common	17,869,539	5,327,432
Sub. to cap. stock		5,341,174
	\$16,965,044	\$28,685,369

Resulting from stock bonus and split, the number of shares will be increased on Sept. 25, 1929.

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Had Bad Year Great West Saddlery's Profits Decrease Sharply

A SURPRISINGLY unsatisfactory report has been issued by the Great West Saddlery Company, Limited, net profits for the year ended June 30, 1929, amounting to only \$12,787 as against \$282,876 for the preceding year. Since dividends called for \$71,485, it means that surplus had to be drawn upon to the extent of \$58,708.

The unsatisfactory showing of the company is explained by directors as due to a curtailment of the purchasing power of the farmer in the Canadian West.

Total current assets at \$2,081,528 are down from \$2,509,275. Current liabilities have been considerably reduced, being at \$535,413, compared with \$833,127 last year.

Net working capital of \$1,546,115 compares with \$1,676,148 last year. Fixed assets at \$1,022,986 compares with \$1,003,072 last year. Total assets amount to \$3,130,130 against \$3,538,469 last year.

In the report to the shareholders, President E. F. Hutchings states:

"The crop, of which so much was expected at the time of your last annual meeting, did not result in the expected increase in purchasing power of the farming community, who are your chief customers. While the total yield of grain was very large, the grade was poor, and hence the cash return to the farmer unsatisfactory. Together with this unexpected condition, the fall and winter seasons were unusually mild and open, resulting in a curtailment of demand for fall and winter goods. This combination of circumstances naturally affected greatly the volume of sales of your company, which declined materially, and also had a very adverse effect on profits.

"Your directors, while very dissatisfied with the result of the year's operations, are glad to be able to draw attention to the improved financial position. Bank loans have been reduced from \$446,000 to \$389,000, a reduction of 12.78 per cent. Inventory has been reduced from \$1,586,865 to \$1,260,481, or a reduction of 20.5 per cent.

"In addition to the satisfactory liquid position, improvements which have been instituted should, in the future, be reflected in operating results. A thorough canvass of the year's operations has been made and plans have been made which your directors feel will have a very important bearing on your company's future."

Niagara Wire

Initial Dividend on Common Expected Soon

THE Niagara Wire Weaving Company Ltd., the preferred and common stocks of which were called for listing on the Montreal Stock Exchange on September 4, is an Ontario corporation which in March of this year acquired all the assets and undertakings of a company of the same name formed under Dominion Charter in 1919. The predecessor company, from the time of its organization, manufactured wire mesh cloth, wire weaving machinery and similar products under Canadian patents, covering the inventions of Hamilton Lindsay. In addition to acquiring the then existent patents, the present company entered into an agreement by which it will have rights to any improvements in these patents.

Capitalization of the company consists of 22,000 authorized and outstanding shares of \$3 cumulative convertible preferred stock, and of 62,000 shares of common stock (without par value) of which 60,000 shares have been issued and are outstanding. 22,000 shares of common stock have been reserved to provide for conversion of the preferred, which is convertible at any time, at the option of the holder, share for share, into common stock.

The company makes as its principal product the endless wire screens of brass or phosphor bronze which form an essential part of Fourdrinier paper machines, including the widest now installed or under construction in Canada, and is equipped to supply such screens for all sizes of machines. As the consumption of wires is almost directly proportional to the production of paper, there is a constant demand from the paper mills. Records covering the three years up to January 31st, 1929, show that the company's sales have increased in direct proportion to increases in total paper production in Canada. As statistics issued during the present year show that total newsprint production has increased and tends constantly to grow in volume, it would appear reasonable to expect steady increases in the volume of the Niagara company's sales.

The company has no funded debt.

The \$3 cumulative convertible preference stock is its senior security and has a prior claim against earnings and assets. Average earnings available for dividends for the period of three years and ten months ended January 31, 1929, after depreciation and Dominion income taxes, amounted to \$150,187 per year, equivalent to \$6.82 per share on the preferred stock, and after providing for preferred dividends, to \$2.10 per share on the outstanding common stock. For the ten month period ending January 31st, 1929, net earnings on the same basis were equivalent to \$7.64 per share on the preference stock and \$2.83 per share on the common. Earnings are reported to have been maintained at a satisfactory rate for the first quarter of the current year.

The company paid a first dividend of 75c per share on the cumulative convertible preferred stock on July 1, and a further dividend of 75c per share has been declared payable October 1, to shareholders of record September 15th. While the common has not yet been placed on a dividend basis the satisfactory earnings position of the company warrants the belief that regular distributions to the common shareholders may shortly be instituted. The company's fiscal year ends March 31st.

Bonus Up \$2

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Increases Disbursements

DIRECTORS of the Ogilvie Flour Mills have announced the declaration of a quarterly dividend of \$2 per share on the common stock, together with a bonus of \$17 per share, both payable on October 1, to shareholders of record Sept. 19.

The present bonus of \$17 is an increase over the extra distribution made last year, when \$15 was paid. A bonus of \$10 was paid on October 1, 1927, one of \$5 October 1, 1926, and one of \$3 in 1925. The shares are at present selling in the vicinity of 620, while the high for the year and also for all time, was 650, established February 4, and the year's low 495, touched on January 5.

The company's year ended August 31 and the financial statement which will make its appearance some time next month, is expected to show a further increase in revenue over that of 1928, when earnings were equivalent to \$24.02 on the common. In 1927 earnings were \$17.53 per share on the common, \$11.48 in the preceding year, and \$8.24 for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1925.

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Early Winnipeg as viewed from St. Boniface across the Red River in 1889

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Manitoba's first cabinet was formed on June 12, 1871, when the total provincial population was 11,695, of which the white race numbered 1,565. When historic Fort Garry passed with the incorporation of Winnipeg in 1873, the new City was able to muster only 215 courageous pioneers to do the ground work of the future City.

But these were days of grim determination and undimmed vision. Inland transportation was by Red River Cart from St. Paul. The picturesque stage coach was then unknown. Mail came once a week. There was no Post Office, Bank, or Lawyer. But the small settlement did boast of one genial Doctor, the village Kirk, an optimistic Newspaper and one Policeman. Trading Post Currency still prevailed.

In 1889—eighteen years following the incorporation of Winnipeg, capital of

the Keystone Province of the Confederation—the House of Stovel was founded by three brothers. The little print plant rented space in the old Spencer Block on Portage Avenue at twenty-five dollars per month, with the front third of the office sublet to a Real Estate firm.

Through all the changes in the intervening years (the present population of Greater Winnipeg is 536,202) the House of Stovel has kept in the vanguard of the City's progress. Today their own building occupies one block long, half a block deep and three stories high, containing in all over eighty-four thousand square feet of floor space.

Thus, is this organization keeping abreast with the development of the West and the multitudinous needs of the thousands of clients across Canada, whom it serves.

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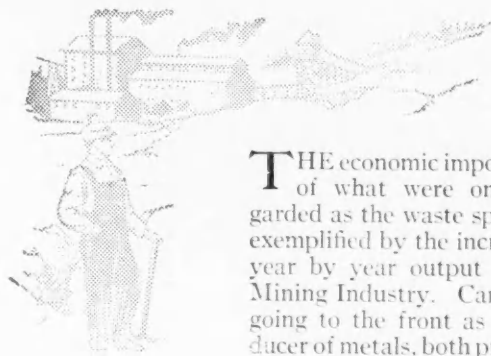
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International Banking Grows

Movement Tends to Benefit World by Distributing
Capital More Advantageously

BY LEONARD J. REID,

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

SINCE the War the foreign interests of the commercial banks have become both more extensive and more intimate. In the early post-war years the British banks, in particular, but also many other banking houses, established branches or subsidiaries in many foreign centres. This policy was, however, not found to be entirely satisfactory. On patriotic grounds there was naturally a certain amount of opposition to the foreign institution.

At the same time the differences in banking technique in different centres, which, though often subtle, are very considerable, militated against the success of branches or subsidiaries managed by men not accustomed to the system of the country in which they were established. In many cases therefore these branches have been abandoned, and where they are maintained their functions are restricted to business of an agency nature and they do not attempt to compete with the local banks.

But the foreign interests of the great commercial banks have increased, though their policy has changed. Their foreign connections now more frequently take the form of participations in the share capital of existing local banking companies. In many cases, indeed, a group of banks with members in several centres has taken up shares in a chain of banks in smaller centres. In this way the difficulties confronting foreign branches have been avoided, greater elasticity has been obtained, and in addition the distribution of holdings has reduced the risks.

These participations are similar to those that have been frequent in other financial spheres in recent years, such as among finance houses and investment trusts. Investment by foreign institutions in local banks has naturally been most welcomed by those countries whose banking resources, as a result of the War, have become inadequate to the needs of local industry. The great financial powers have mainly, equally naturally, figured in those transactions as investors, and their banks are still almost entirely owned by their own nationals.

Such countries as the Austro-Hungarian Succession States, or the Balkan States, on the other hand, in their need for foreign capital have even allowed foreign banking groups to acquire controlling interests, in certain cases. The formation of new economic units with no organised banking systems has again given international groups opportunities to establish or expand local banks with

the warm approval of the peoples in question.

These participations have also benefited the participating banks in several ways. In the first place they have found profitable outlets for their funds. The relations of international banking to international industry are, however, of even greater importance.

In recent times not only has finance grown more international in almost all its branches, but great progress has been made in international combination in many branches of the industry. The international ramifications of the Swedish Match Company are, perhaps unique, but the widespread interests of the Courtaulds, Suia Viscosa, Glanzstoff group in artificial silk, or of Imperial Chemical Industries and the Farbenindustrie in chemicals illustrate a similar process in other directions.

Only banking groups with widespread international connections could finance such combines, and give them the service they require. In the case of new issues, for example, such a group can organize an international issue on a scale commensurate with the industry in question and the number of markets taking their quotas of such offers is now much greater than before the War, partly as a result of the extension of these international banking chains.

While the spread of international banking is thus mutually beneficial to the banks concerned and the money markets in which these participations are made, the policy has some benefits, it is claimed, to the world in general. The movement, like the generally increasing internationalisation of finance of which it is a part, should assist in the provision of capital by those markets in which it accumulates, to those in which it is most lacking.

In this way the resources of the world will be distributed to better advantage and a fuller exploitation of the world's natural resources will be facilitated.

It is therefore to be hoped that the internationalisation of banking may progress. True, it is sometimes said that it results in international considerations being placed before local needs, and is condemned on these grounds, and it is not to be expected that as more capital becomes available in the financially weaker countries they will tolerate the control of any of their banks by foreign groups. Minority holdings by foreigners are, however, on a different footing and there is no reason why these should not increase.

Canada's Eastern Fisheries

Wide Variety of Products Contribute to National Income — Methods and Markets in Maritimes

FROM sea mammals eighty feet in length, and comprising all species of the whale; and from true fish varieties, such as the tuna of the mackerel family, fourteen feet in length and weighing fifteen hundred pounds; halibut, six hundred pounds; swordfish, eight hundred pounds; and sturgeon, five hundred pounds; to sardine herring and smelt, little fellows of the water, as the long range of fish life upon which the commercial fisheries of Canada thrive. Smelt and sardine herring are little fellows but a statement issued by the Dominion Fisheries Branch shows that they do not bulk small in the fisheries of the Atlantic coast. Indeed, the Miramichi River district in New Brunswick possesses the largest smelt fishery in the world.

The Atlantic sardines are the young of the herring which frequent the waters of the Grand Manan and Passamaquoddy Bay district of New Brunswick in immense numbers. The fish are especially abundant in the vicinity of Campobello Island, Deer Island, and smaller adjacent islands.

These sardines travel in great shoals and are captured in weirs of which there are more than five hundred built along the coast on the course usually followed by the fish. The entrance of the sardines into the weirs can be plainly seen, and the gates of the weirs are closed. Then the fish are drawn from the weirs by means of seine nets, whence they are loaded into boats by dip nets, and conveyed immediately to the sardine cannery where they are quickly processed into the canned sardine product.

The catch for 1928 was 262,000 barrels. Of this catch ninety per cent. was taken in the districts already referred to and the remainder in St. John County waters. The her-

ring sardines have the highest food value of any canned fish product. They are put up in cottonseed oil, olive oil, tomato sauce, mustard and other sauces, to suit the requirements of the trade. Cottonseed oil is used for the lower priced grades, and pure olive oil for the best grade. The cans contain about four ounces, the number of fish in each can ranging from six or eight to twenty-four according to grade.

The smelt is one of the most delicate, tasty, and highly prized pan fish inhabiting the sea. It is of the salmonoid family, and has a wide distribution in the North Atlantic waters, which include those of the New England States, but Canada produces about 75 per cent. of the total catch. In the early winter smelt enters the rivers, where they are caught by means of gill-nets, bag-nets, and hook and line. The box-net, a form of trap-net, is used in New Brunswick waters only, principally on the flats of the Miramichi river. Bag-nets are usually operated through holes cut in the ice. Gill-nets are chiefly used in open water before the ice forms.

The following table shows the catches and marketed values of smelts by provinces in 1928, subject to final revision:

	Pounds	Value
Nova Scotia	608,900	\$103,000
P. E. Island	1,312,200	112,319
New Brunswick	5,986,600	912,055
Quebec	1,197,600	101,820

Totals . . . 9,105,300 \$1,229,194

The catch for the Miramichi River district is particularly noteworthy, as it constitutes more than 50 per cent. of the total. This district, which, as has been pointed out, has the largest and most important smelt fishery in the world, markets about 4,000,000 pounds annually.

Supply and Demand In the Bond Market

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TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 21, 1929

GENERAL SECTION
1 to 12

WOMEN'S SECTION
13 to 24

FINANCIAL SECTION
25 to 36

**This Week:—The Varied and Expanding West—Research Spells More Prosperity—
Political Activities at Ottawa—Canada's Future in Wheat—Olden Days in Toronto**

The FRONT PAGE

Anti-Disarmament Propaganda

RECENT revelations under the authority of no less a personage than President Hoover himself that anti-disarmament propaganda originating with United States steel interests had been employed to wreck pacific understandings among the great naval powers, surprises nobody who has followed the situation attentively. The charge that such propaganda was at work has been repeatedly made in SATURDAY NIGHT during the past three or four years. This publication never heard of the existence of W. B. Shearer until within the present month; but it did not require the intellect of a Sherlock Holmes for any practised newspaper man to discern that corrupt influences were at work to continue the waste involved in excessive naval armaments. Comparison of documentary evidence in connection with the Geneva preparatory discussions last year, with the distorted despatches and editorials which appeared in the United States press, (and some Canadian newspapers) during the same period was sufficient proof that some central bureau of slander aimed at Great Britain was actively at work on both sides of the Atlantic.

Such propaganda is not of recent origin. It has tainted international relations between the United States and other powers ever since the war. The big navy propaganda in the United States began as long ago as 1919, when the rest of the world was prostrate and the United States could not conceivably be menaced from any quarter for half a century to come. It was the determination of the United States steel interests that a part of the enormous accretion of wealth which had come to the United States as a consequence of the war should be expended in the creation and maintenance of a vast navy to combat an imaginary foe, a navy which would be a continuous source of private profit to them. The decision of Great Britain taken more than five years ago to abandon the "two-power" standard which had for decades been the basis of her naval defence policy seemed to increase the rabidness of those who were determined to convince the American people that Britain was a hypocritical foe merely waiting her opportunity to pounce on coasts of the United States and destroy her cities. The Japanese bogey having had the sawdust knocked out of it a more formidable British bogey was evoked to take its place.

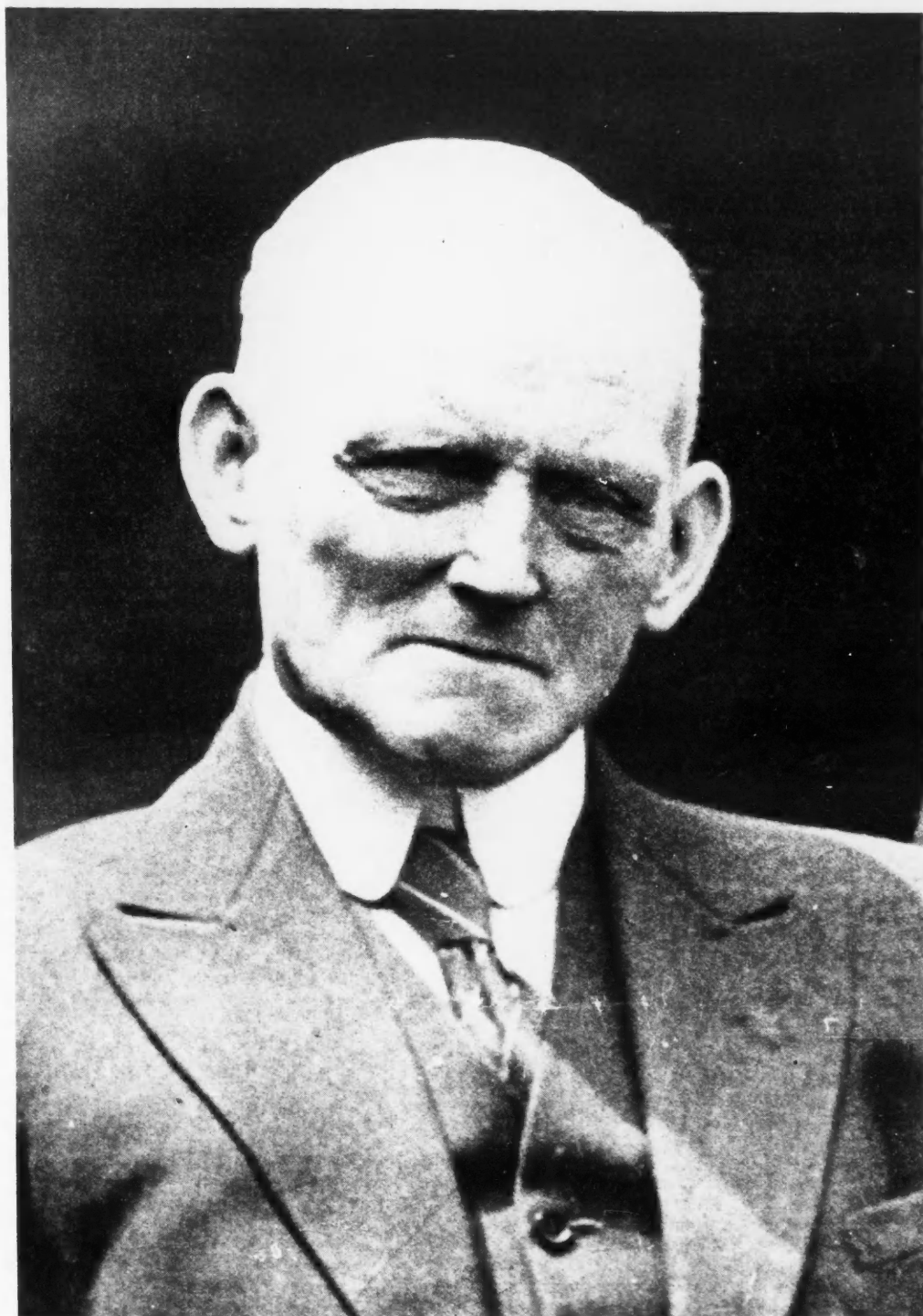
Journalistic bombast about British belligerency was bad enough, but it produced a happy reaction in giving a vitality to various peace movements in the United States that they might not otherwise have enjoyed. It helped to place on a widely organized footing a movement for Anglo-American amity. But the attempt exposed by President Hoover to disrupt and render abortive all international negotiations for naval disarmament has sinister aspects, unparalleled in the history of modern international negotiations. In the mid-nineteenth century it was frequently alleged, though never definitely proven, that Czarist Russia resorted to such tactics in connection with international conferences on European affairs, but that sort of thing was supposed to have become out-dated. It is a fortunate circumstance that the steps to clear up the disgraceful scandal should have come from the Chief Executive of the United States himself. Probably Mr. Hoover had good reason to believe that similar attempts by other agents than Shearer would be made in connection with his approaching meeting with the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The surprise of the revelations is that business men, supposedly so astute as the executives of the U. S. steel interests, should have employed as their "observer" at Geneva so common a charlatan as Shearer. The turgidity of this person's utterances, the crude vulgarity of his pamphlets are far from suggesting the "fine Italian hand" of the experienced propagandist. Shearer seems to have had at Geneva the assistance of experts more astute than himself in his measures to promote international ill-will. The logical climax in the life of such an individual, a beneficent one for the world as events have turned out, came when Shearer started a blackmailing suit against his former employers by means of which the scandal was divulged.

Nemesis has apparently been out on the trail; inasmuch as official exposure of the sinister story of chicanery comes from a Republican President of the United States. The steel interests long believed that they controlled the Republican nomination for the Presidency. They proved it in 1919 when they succeeded in nominating Harding. They had a tougher proposition in Coolidge but they succeeded in hoodwinking him and turning the disarmament conference he had initiated into a fiasco. Mr. Hoover is probably well aware that the steel interests did their best to secure his rejection in the Republican primaries last year, and failed because he was so obviously the man the people of the United States desired as Chief Executive. The President is not the kind of man who can be silenced by party influence close as have been the past relations of the Republican party with the steel interests.

Saul Among the Prophets

IN THE very enterprising and far-reaching plans which he has formulated for the advancement of the agricultural industry in the province of Quebec, Hon. J. L. Perron, who recently exchanged the portfolio of the roads department for that of agriculture, has very emphatically disavowed any intention of playing the partisan game. He is desirous, in fact, of taking politics out of agriculture, or agriculture out of politics, or both. Indeed, he has gone so far as to pledge himself not to make any party political speeches until the next election comes



BRITAIN'S HERO OF THE HOUR

Latest portrait of Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Labor Government, who from being one of the least popular men in public life, has become a hero with all parties in Great Britain because of his successful defence of British rights at the Hague Reparations Conference. Mr. Snowden's uncanny genius for figures assisted his victory.

along. For anyone with his well-known robustness of political conviction, and his aptitude for giving verbal expression to the same, this self-denying ordinance must mean much.

It is interesting, by the way, to note that Mr. Perron is not only bending his energies to the development of Quebec agriculture, in the usual acceptance of that term, but he is also going to foster on a large scale an industry that constitutes a very appreciable source of revenue to the Quebec agriculturist, namely the maple sugar industry. The average production of maple sugar and maple syrup in the province amounts to 22,000,000 lbs. a year. Last spring, however, the production reached 32,000,000 lbs. The Minister of Agriculture has now announced his intention of getting the last-named figure doubled. If he attains his object, we have little doubt that the Quebec agriculturist will bear his abstention from political speech-making in a spirit of good cheer. For a production of maple sugar and syrup approximating 70,000,000 lbs. will mean quite a tidy sum in dollars and cents. Mr. Perron is to be congratulated on the encouragement he is giving to so important a side-line of the farm, and on his wisdom in not despising the day of small things.

Prohibition and Revenue

ELECTORS in the Province of Nova Scotia will, before many moons now, be afforded the opportunity of voting yea or nay on the continuance of the prohibition law at present on the statute book of that province. As usual the prohibition forces are organized to the limit and have been conducting a vigorous campaign which will become intensified (if we know anything of the genial habits of their kind) in its fervent bitterness as the day for the referendum approaches.

Prohibition, in all communities of sensible people, is essentially a minority movement and relies for its success, as do most other manifestations of tyrannical narrow-mindedness on the perfection of its organization and on the audacity of its self-assertion—and of its assertions. On the other hand, those who have no mind to be "slapped and put to bed" on the say-so of other people, are often very short on common-sense appreciation of the value of efficient and well-directed propaganda in ensuring that

their views shall prevail when the battle of the ballots is on.

For a long time, it looked as though these people in this province by the sea were going to be content to rely on the merits of their case, so far as the institution of any counter-propaganda was concerned. Recently, however, it has been borne in upon them that it would be well to look to the sharpness of their rhetorical swords and the dryness of their controversial powder. Consequently a Moderation League has been called into being with the object of putting the case of those who believe in freedom in matters sumptuary fairly and squarely before the electors, and it is receiving striking and significant support from men prominent in the social, professional and business life of the province. The step is a sensible and a salutary one, and the only piece of criticism we might be inclined to pass on it is that it, possibly, might, with advantage, have been taken earlier.

But, however that may be, the newly-formed Moderation League, in advocating Government Control as opposed to Prohibition, has two very powerful arguments ready to its hand. In the first place it can point to the fact that the system of Government Control has been found to work well in Ontario and Quebec, as well as in other provinces. Secondly, it is notorious that the financial position of the province is in need of amelioration, and Nova Scotians, with this in mind, may well ask themselves why the profits from the sale of liquor, which now go to the enrichment of various undesirable sources of supply, should not be made available for public uses and for the remission of taxation, as they have been in other provinces where the system of Government Control prevails.

Quebec Cabinet Change

THE Quebec Cabinet has undergone many changes in its personnel recently. Several alterations of importance were made a few months ago and now Hon. Jacob Nicol has resigned the office of Provincial Treasurer and Mr. Andrew Ross McMaster has been appointed in his stead. Mr. Nicol, who has held the portfolio which he now relinquishes for the past eight years, has accepted the seat on the Quebec Legislative Council left vacant by the death of Hon. J. J. B. Gosselin, and his

experience of affairs, combined with his marked capacity, will add considerable distinction to the Province's "House of Lords." He has the satisfaction of knowing that he leaves the finances of the Province in thoroughly good shape, with the revenues in a highly flourishing condition.

The appointment of Mr. McMaster to succeed Mr. Nicol is something of a surprise. A native of Montreal, he is a lawyer of distinction and also a Parliamentarian of experience, having represented Brome county in the Dominion Parliament for several years. His aptitude for public affairs is as unquestionable as is his public spirit. But it has been his lot to win renown as a somewhat stern and unbending supporter of economic theories of a kind on which Premier Taschereau, who has never been credited with Free Trade proclivities, can hardly be supposed to look with much favor. However, his rather rigid economic views are not likely to obtrude themselves into his administration of the office to which he has just been appointed, and, in fact, one imagines that, with all his fondness for fiscal disputation, he would find it difficult to prove that it is to the observance of any Free Trade principles that Quebec owes its present position of all-round growth and expansion.

It is understood that Mr. McMaster will seek election to the Legislative Assembly in Compton, the constituency from the representation of which Mr. Nicol now retires. The bestowal of the important portfolio of Provincial Treasurer on a member of the English-speaking minority of the Province is another evidence of broadmindedness characteristic of Mr. Taschereau in his relations with the minority in question. Mr. McMaster's father, it is interesting to recall, was a native of the Isle of Man.

Exhibition Suggested for Montreal

MAYOR HOUE returned from his visit to the Toronto Exhibition brimfull of enthusiasm for the exhibition idea. In a recent address in Montreal he put forward, with his customary enthusiasm, two suggestions which make this clear. One of these advocated the grouping together of exhibits from the Province of Quebec under one roof in a Quebec Provincial building at the Toronto Exhibition. This suggestion, which, of course, is not new, is an excellent one in every way, and it is to be hoped that Mayor Houde will stick to his guns and carry his proposal in the face of all obstacles, as his habit is.

The other suggestion that he put forward was for the building of a large convention hall in Montreal as the home of a Provincial exhibition. He disclaimed any idea of wanting the city to expend \$20,000,000 in the purchase of land and the erection of buildings, right away, and then, on top of that, to disburse another \$20,000,000 or so to put over a colossal national or international exhibition. But it is quite plain that he thinks a big tree is likely to grow from the little acorn that he proposed to plant. We do not think, either, that we are misjudging him in surmising that his visit to our own "Ex" has done quite a bit to inspire him with sentiments, not of any petty rivalry, but of generous emulation, with regard to Toronto's big Fair. "We don't want," he says, "to copy our neighbors. But perhaps we have right here, in our own Province, the nucleus of something that may be a little different, and may end up by being also a little better than our neighbors' show." In thus speaking, his Worship has certainly "said a mouthful," (to use the vivid and picturesque parlance of the market-place). But we are sure Torontonians will unite in bidding him "go to it," with all the goodwill in the world.

As regards the convention hall, which Mayor Houde advocates, this is a civic necessity, apart altogether from any question of an exhibition. Montreal does not at present possess a hall sufficiently large to accommodate some of the biggest conventions desirous of assembling in the city.

Reassurance for Smokers

AWAY back in the last century, Charles Stewart Calverley, who enjoyed quite a big reputation as a writer of facetious verse, wrote a very amusing "Ode to Tobacco." In the course of his poetical eulogy he thus apostrophized "My Lady Nicotine":

"Thou who, when cares attack,
Bidst them await, and black
Care at the horseman's back
Perching, unsated;
Sweet when the skies are grey,
Sweet when they've cleared away
Lunch, but at close of day
Possibly sweetest."

But, of late, the rumor has been bruited around that her ladyship is the cause of cancer to her devotees—at any rate, if such devotees are pipe-smokers; for one does not gather that the disease is said to lurk in the leaf of the cigar, or in the paper of the cigarette.

However, science seems to be doing its best, in a modified form, to reassure the man who loves to pull on his old jimmy-pipe. For we read that experiments have been made of the application of tobacco tar, produced in a mechanically-smoked pipe, to the tongues of rats and mice, and that these experiments have not resulted in any cancerous growth. That, of course, is all very well as far as it goes, but the reassurance is only of a limited sort, as it seems to us. Before the pipe can be given a clear bill of health, as the result of these experiments, it would seem that proof should first be adduced that the tongue of the rat or the mouse is of the same kind as the "unruly member" against the wrongful wagging of which the Apostle was so emphatic in warning humanity. But perhaps we had better refrain from pressing this point unduly, lest we agitate that "Smokers' heart" with which non-smokers believe that the users of tobacco are invariably affected in addition to other physical and moral ills.

Vignettes of the Varied West

By Hector Charlesworth

MANY years ago when as a boy I read "The Golden Butterfly" by Walter Besant and James Rice I was fascinated with the chapters that dealt with its hero's adventures in one of the early oil fields of North America. Since then I have read the more authentic narratives of mushroom oil towns of Pennsylvania which were born and died sixty years ago, tales replete with lurid and reckless episode; stories of men like "Coal Oil Johnny" engaged in a mad orgy of spending swiftly acquired and unexpected wealth. An old gentleman still lives who knew all about those wild days and set about to reform the situation and give science and system to the oil industry.—John D. Rockefeller to wit. A modern oil field is much more sober and highly organized than those of the natal days of the petroleum industry in America. But the once famous phrase "Struck Ile" has not yet lost all of once magical significance; and oil discovery is hardly less potent than gold discovery in its appeal to the instincts of restless spirits that by nature visualize fortunes at the end of every rainbow. Forty-five miles from Calgary lies Turner Valley, the first important oil field to be discovered and worked in Canada since the discoveries in Lambton county, Ontario in the mid nineteenth century. It has to-day passed beyond the exciting period of the first discoveries a few years ago, when for a short time the people of Calgary went mad with elation and the hope of reaping fortunes in a week or a month. Yet if you stroll about in the lofty corridors of the Hotel Palliser and listen to the conversation of the men from many points of the compass gathered there of an evening, you hear nothing discussed but petroleum production, and oil shares and market fluctuations. It is like the King Edward Hotel, Toronto eighteen or twenty years ago when the Cobalt boom was at its height, and hundreds of men were chattering about mines.

I do not know whether it is due to the oil boom or to the natural growth of Calgary but the Canadian Pacific Railway is once more engaged in building operations which will expand the Palliser beyond its previous lordly dimensions. If you loiter in its confines you will hear at least twenty different kinds of ways of speaking the English language; the accents of men from many parts of America, from all parts of the British Isles and broken English colored by various European tongues. All are talking on the same theme. Many are honest fortune seekers, and I dare say there are a few rogues among them also.

This great hotel, and the modern and well equipped city of which it is the centre are a source of something like wonder to those who, like myself, can recall Calgary as it was at the dawn of this century,—a wild ranching town with cowboys yip-yapping along the main road and hitching posts in front of the stores. It was said to be the custom of elated cow-men to ride into the hotels, make their horses plant their front feet on the bars and order a drink from the saddle. On my way West I met three Scots lads from Dundee who had been brought across the ocean by a great Canadian bank, and sent on to Calgary to report to the superintendent there. I wasn't going to that city just then, but I should like to have witnessed the surprise of the lads when they learned what Calgary was really like. One of them had peculiarly romantic ideas about the place and wanted to know whether there were many "hold-up men" there and whether conditions were very wild. I have my doubts whether he believed me when I told him that the business sections of most of the Western cities were much like those of Toronto, only newer. But the focus of nearly everyone's interest just now is not in town itself but miles to the southwest at Turner Valley.

THE NEW TURNER VALLEY SPECTACLE

Early on a bright and fresh September morning which was the prelude to a scorching day I drove through the foothills to the valley in company with John Macleod, Manager of Production for the Imperial Oil Company a veteran of various fields whose practical experience in the far-flung brotherhood of oil-men dates from his boyhood in Western Ontario. The petroleum business so far as its production end is concerned is largely an hereditary one. The old Ontario fields of Lambton and Kent have their graduates on all the five continents and on some of the isles of the sea as well; and Macleod's father was drilling wells before he was born. Apart from the interest of my quest the drive through the foothills south to Okotoks was a constant delight, for that part of the West has been favored this year. I saw magnificent wheat fields in full crop, fresh green verdure on the trees, magnificent cattle and flocks of fat turkeys everywhere,—for this section with its dry climate and exhilarating air is the favored land of the turkey.

Mr. Hon. Winston Churchill had been over the same route a few days before and had been roused to enthusiasm

by the opulence of the agricultural pageant that met his eyes. At Okotoks one realized that we were getting near to the oil region, for here, at what was until comparatively recently, just a rural railroad station devoted to the transport of agricultural products, was the great yard of the Imperial Oil Company with vast supplies of the many kinds of paraphernalia demanded by oil development. Then we turned sharply toward the West and travelling rougher roads came at last upon the 16 mile valley dotted with countless derricks and illuminated with great shafts of flame where gas unfit for commercial use burns night and day. These great tongues of flame, 20 to 30 feet high, were a lurid vermilion even in the bright rays of the morning sun and at night the spectacle is said to be superb.

Many Easterners who have seen photographs of this spectacle have been rather puzzled at the waste because there is a market for natural gas not only in Calgary but in Lethbridge and lesser towns of Alberta. It is indeed the basis of light, heat and power in most of these centres. But the burning wells are at present valueless, those of which the sulphur content in the gas is too great to be eliminated to a degree that would make it safe for use. On the other hand if this gas were allowed to escape unburned it would flood the valley to an extent that would drive out man and beast in a very short while, and all the profitable commercial development now in progress would cease. No one need ever get cold in Turner Valley with these immense torches burning incessantly. As the sun rose higher in the sky the warmth became more and more intense. In normal times one of the attractions of the neighborhood from a scenic standpoint is the long background of mountain peaks rising in the West beyond the foothills; but this summer, countless forest fires created a smoke screen that hung over many parts of the Rockies and despite the cloudless sky the Western horizon was a dead grey sheet.

OIL FIELD VERNACULAR

The vernacular of the oil fields is extremely interesting, and I do not pretend to have mastered it. I got a sense of it when in driving past an avenue of neat bungalows that led to the offices of the Imperial Oil Company what was called the "scrubbing plant" was pointed out to me. "Scrubbing" here had no association with soap and water. It is the plant where sulphur is scrubbed out of the gas that is transmitted by pipe lines to Calgary and other towns, to serve as light and fuel. Naturally the valley is pervaded by the odor of sulphur which many find healthy, and some cannot endure. I had breakfast at the staff restaurant which serves a thousand meals a day; and I may add that despite the primitive surroundings it was as fine and tasty a breakfast as I enjoyed anywhere during my travels. A few days previously the chef had served a luncheon to the former Chancellor of the Exchequer and his party which won equal praise. Shortly before our arrival the night shift had breakfast and the gallon pitchers of cream they had used for their cereals were only partly emptied. Obviously, so far as the internal man is concerned, the field men and the auxiliary forces of Turner Valley fare as well as those who breakfast in the best city restaurants.

I cannot say so much for the roads of the district although there will be a different story next year. The Alberta government had a large road making force at work; and it was especially interesting to see magnificent spans of big black mules working four abreast in this task. The mule is a beast of toil almost unknown in Ontario but is coming widely into use in Southern Alberta.

I shall not venture to say how many derricks I saw in the sixteen mile stretch of the valley; and of course all oil wells look alike to a novice. The derricks stand whether the well is a top-notch producer or a flivver. In some places they were far apart and in others closer together than telegraph poles. I was shown one well in splendid isolation; one of the earliest and best, so strategically placed that it would drain its immediate territory and it would be uneconomic to drill another near it. Other wells with names familiar to all the Eastern stock exchanges are very close to each other; though often one will bring big rewards, while another close at hand is practically dry. To drill a well is no cheap performance nowadays. Modern drilling machinery which does its work quickly is expensive and once in a while disappears in the bowels of the earth. The derrick once erected is left there whether it is needed for future use or not. It is so strongly constructed that to tear it apart ruins the timbers except for firewood and firewood is a commodity little in demand in the neighborhood of Turner Valley. Moreover, there is always a chance that something may transpire which will render it advisable to resume drilling operations. In the oil fields

they have a quaint expression which recalls the mediaeval phrase "below the salt". When an oil man takes a job "under the beam" it means a job in the more laborious drilling operations,—a young man's job because of its strenuous character.

On a bald knoll I saw a big trench digging machine such as we use on city streets in replacing road beds working away with a good deal of noise, and with a long trail of black upturned earth stretching into the distance behind it. It was digging a trench at the rate of half a mile a day, for a new pipe line to Calgary and further back the pipes were being laid. This line is not for gas but for liquid oil of the highly volatile character the Turner Valley field characteristically produces. The volatility of this product makes the field unique; when the earlier discoveries took place some year ago, the story was afloat that you could strain through a silk handkerchief a quart of the liquid as it came from the earth and use it in a motor engine. Deep in the earth by some mysterious process the petroleum produced here has been distilled to the consistency of naphtha the fluid which comes off first in an ordinary oil still, where crude is treated. This has led to the belief that the mother field of Turner Valley is at a great distance, perhaps in the depths of the mountains, perhaps in the sub-Arctic circle; and that distillation has been accomplished by seepage through hundreds of miles of subterranean sands. There is an occasional outcropping of the thick crude which is the basis of the stupendous United States oil industry, but it is infinitesimal.

SOLVING SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS

The volatility of the Turner Valley product at first retarded commercial development but the scientists of the Imperial Oil Company have found means to deal with it, by mixing it with a heavier distillate brought to the field, which enables it to be profitably handled. The liquid which will go to Calgary in the pipe line I saw in course of construction, will flow up hill for its destination is three hundred feet higher in altitude than the starting point. That flow will be facilitated by pressure at the lower end.

It is possible that means will be devised to avert the waste involved in the burning gas-wells that I have already described. When I was there scientists were on the spot working on the problem of liquefying this gas. Once this is accomplished it will render the task of extracting the excessive sulphur content comparatively easy. Those familiar with the history of petroleum are aware that the discoveries of a research staff in the Ohio field which after long experiment succeeded in scrubbing the sulphur out of petroleum, almost saved the Standard Oil Company from bankruptcy. This was half a century ago. Research has played so inestimable a part in the history of petroleum and has accomplished so much to extend its usefulness that it would be a pessimist indeed who would assert that the scientists who are grappling with the special problems of Turner Valley are engaged in a hopeless task.

It is refreshing to contrast the earnest work of the men who are engaged in the actual work of producing oil and making it available with the gamblers to whom oil fields are merely a means of working the public. The contempt that the real oil man has for the oil stock faker is literally unfathomable.

THE GARDENS OF THE WEST

Oil is not the only interest of Calgary by any means. It is the business topic of the time, but the garden movement is a vital and beautiful factor in the city's life, as in other centres of the wheat provinces like Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton. When I was at the oil capital a noble flower show was in progress which demonstrated how zealously the citizens seek to cultivate home surroundings. Despite the shortness of the season in that altitude the fine homes of the wealthier residents are embowered with shrubbery and flowers; and a movement for working men's gardens has been encouraged with admirable results. It is a patriotic practice with well-to-do citizens to take a patch of vacant land and turn it into a garden plot of charming appearance. One that I saw in Calgary was an especially lovely rock garden created as a public benefaction by one of the sons of the famous millionaire Patrick Burns. Within the two years since I was last in Calgary new residential streets have sprung into being and these already have their gardens. Growth is so lush that it compensates for the shortness of the season; and in years like the present when the hazard of June frosts has averted garden-progress is a joy to lovers of flowers.

As in Calgary so in the other cities of the prairies and foot hills, Edmonton in the second week of August was literally ablaze with flowers and is developing new and charming residential districts in which the garden is an essential factor. I have never been at Edmonton in winter but there is a thrilling quality in its summer and autumn climate. On its two sections perched on either side of the deep wooded valley of the Saskatchewan River the sun seems to shine in a gentle equability even on a very hot day and flower beds flourish with a luxuriance and wealth of color unknown in Eastern cities. Snap dragon in all the colors of the rainbow and in the most delightful combinations is as hardy as mustard in a neglected barley field. Sweet peas reach a phenomenal height and size of blossom. Toward the end of June absolute night lasts hardly an hour in Edmonton and the aggregate of growing hours throughout the garden period is much higher than in Toronto for instance. In the layout of Edmonton location has been carefully considered, so that its chief structures, the Alberta Parliament Buildings, Government House and the Macdonald Hotel command vast river vistas. It also rejoices in its valley golf clubs where flowers also abound, somewhat more protected than on the heights. The view from the rear balcony of the Parliament Buildings just back of the Legislative Chamber, is unequalled in any legislative structure in Canada save the view from the rear of Parliament Hill at Ottawa. The Edmonton site is historic, for the legislative pile stands on the same spot as did the old factor's house of the Hudson Bay Company, dating back to the eighteenth century, a site which could be seen for many miles by the fur-traders who came to traffic at the H. B. post which lay immediately below it at the edge of the river. There were no remains of this post worth preserving when the Parliament Buildings were erected some years after Alberta became a province but the site has been laid out as a park, a lovely spot on a sunny August day.

WINNIPEG'S HISTORIC SITES

In the past I have written of the contrasts between Winnipeg's tree-lined streets, abundance of flowers and

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many acres of beautiful parklands and river scenery, with the bare Winnipeg of a quarter of a century ago. Until very lately our Eastern cities neglected the possibilities of such rivers as they possessed as factors in civic beautification. But Winnipeg despite the fact that the Red River and the Assiniboine, which meet within her civic confines, are sluggish streams, has not been so neglectful; and her historic sites are also objects of beauty. One of them is Kildonan Park, and at one of its avenues I was shown the very spot where the Scots of Lord Selkirk's party landed to found the Red River settlement nearly 120 years ago. Kildonan Creek to which they were conveyed



VICAR'S GOLD AND SILVER CRAFT

The Rev. C. G. Langdon, vicar of St. Matthew's, London, is an expert in gold and silver work and in order to supplement his stipend makes many articles for church use. He has done metal work as a hobby for twenty years. Photo shows the vicar with some of the articles he has made.

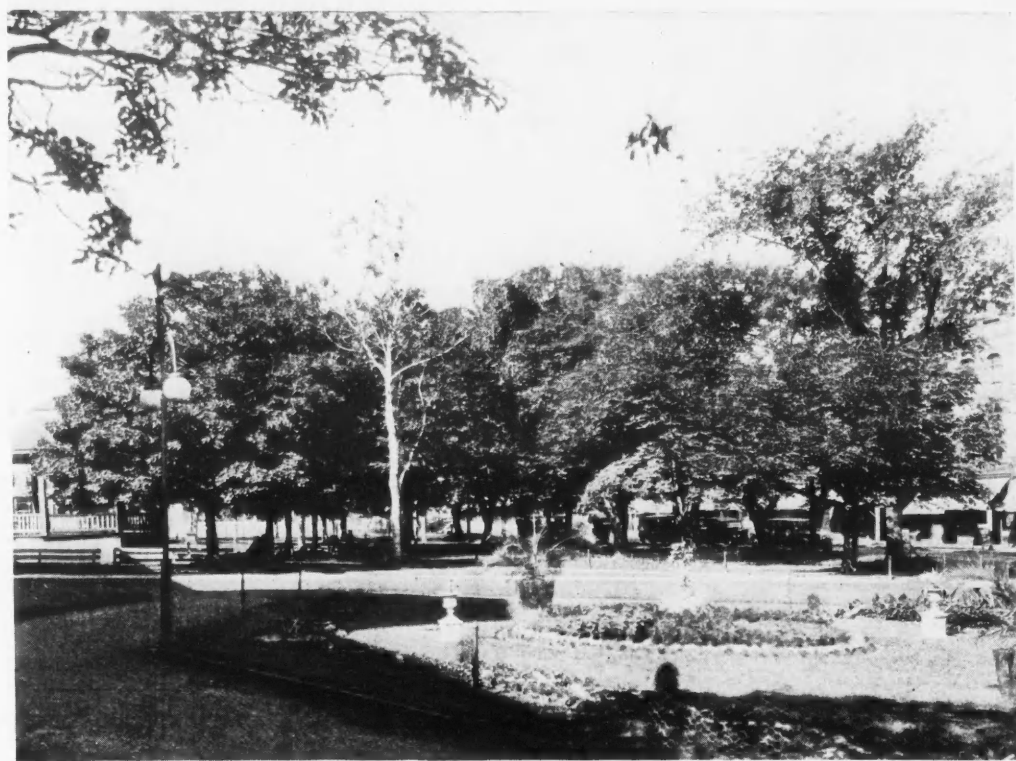
by various water-ways from Hudson's Bay is now a small and limpid stream over-arched by trees. The trees were not in existence then and the stream was a broad creek. Only toy boats could travel on it to-day. Strangely enough, though I had often been in Winnipeg before, I had never visited old Fort Garry twenty-five miles away. The present structure is about a century old and its thick walls with narrow slits to enable defenders to resist attack recall the hostile conditions under which it came into being. I don't think it would have been difficult for an able-bodied redman to surmount these walls but in doing so he would have been in serious danger of a hand made bullet passing through his vitals. I had no idea that the Red River attained such width in the vicinity of Winnipeg until I took this drive. Incidentally it may be said that the grounds of old Fort Garry are in summer time a tea garden, with o'ershadowing trees and many flowers not at all reminiscent of the old fur trading days. In the vicinity the Red River widens into a lake that is captivating on a sunny afternoon. On one side is an Indian Reserve and on the other a region known as "Little Russia" where the Ukrainians are intensively established. They seem to be successful and frugal farmers and follow the village community system peculiar to the interior of Russia. That is to say their houses and barns are side by side in the village and the lands they farm are at a distance. They do not leave their straw stacks out in the fields after threshing like most other prairie farmers and from the opposite side of the river there was the curious spectacle of a continuous row of straw stacks in the rear of the dwellings. It is here that the Ukrainians possess one or two fine buildings erected by their cultural societies which many fear are fountain heads of the Communistic cult. But the disposition of neighbors seems to be to let them alone.

Winnipeg indeed is a centre of many nationalities. One of the most interesting studies in contrast is obtained in a walk down Main Street from the vast domain of the Royal Alexandra Hotel adjacent to the C.P.R. station to Portage Avenue. First you pass by curious junk stores catering to the many nationalities you see on the side walks and then, as you reach the old City Hall with its funny monuments, the wide street abruptly changes into a very handsome financial district with nobly designed stone structures. Presently you are on Portage Avenue with as handsome a retail shopping district as can be found in any Canadian city. Again perhaps you decide to cross the great bridge that leads to St. Boniface and you are at once in a distinctly French Canadian town with a noble cathedral, in the crowded grave yard of which you see a monument which signals the resting place of the remains of the almost forgotten Louis Riel, who sought to wrest the vast heritage of the West from the British Empire.



ROYAL WELCOME ACCORDED PHILIP SNOWDEN

Crowds waiting at Liverpool Station to greet the British Chancellor of the Exchequer on his return home from the Reparations Conference.



THE CAPITAL OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Queen's Square, Charlottetown, one of the beauty spots of one of Canada's most beautiful cities. Near this spot the first steps toward effecting Canadian Confederation were taken in the summer of 1864.

The Two Uncle Sams

By F. D. L. Smith

SPEAKING at the George Washington birthday dinner in Paris on February 22nd, 1929, Mr. E. H. H. Simmons, President of the New York Stock Exchange, said:—

"A final factor of difference between our countries is in their geographical situation, which produces quite opposite results in French and American public opinion. France, like other European countries, must always concern herself with the supremely important question of her national security from invasion. Such a preoccupation concerning the integrity of national boundary lines is almost unknown in America. The vast boundary line between Canada and the United States, although it runs close to some of the largest Canadian and American cities, is throughout its length of thousands of miles completely unfortified. No one ever really fears foreign aggression upon our frontiers, and this makes it quite difficult for many Americans to understand in a realistic way the quite different situation on the Continent of Europe. Sometimes, we must admit, we are apt to make the great mistake of thinking that our more fortunate situation is due entirely to our superior moral character, and on this basis to deliver sermons to other nations. In the interests of international friendship and understanding it would be well if we heard rather less of this sort of thing in the future."

Mr. Simmons might truthfully have added that the absence of armaments along the Canadian-United States border is due to a treaty that was signed in 1817, not by Canada and the United States but by Great Britain and the United States. Canada alone could never have obtained the more-than-a-century-old settlement but for the prestige and power of the British Empire. This is a fact which most Canadians and American orators, neglect when they speak of this subject.

Judging by his admirable, broad-minded attitude toward France, Mr. Simmons doubtless entertains similar sentiments in regard to Great Britain and the British Empire. He, no doubt, recognizes that his powerful republic established as one great solid square, astride a single continent, is in a wholly different position to that of the scattered British Empire made up of many widely separated countries whose only pathways lie along far stretched sea routes. This surely is a consideration which peace-loving Americans should bear in mind when they discuss naval parity with Great Britain. There are unquestionably many well informed Americans like Mr. Simmons, who take a helpfully broad view of the international situation but in the past, they have been hopelessly outnumbered by the other kind of Americans who kept the United States out of the Great War for nearly three years. We credit such men as Mr. Hoover and General Dawes with a genuine zeal for co-operation with Great Britain—for a mutual scaling down of armaments in the interests of mankind, but we have to bear in mind the Hales and the Borahs and in fact, the majority of Americans who, heretofore, have generally had their way in international transactions. The point is well covered in a private letter recently addressed by an eminent United States journalist to a Canadian friend. After the elimination of unnecessary matter, this letter reads in part—

"Undoubtedly there are many leading Americans who realize the significance to world progress of co-operation between Great Britain and the United States. But we see also a vast multitude of Americans, including large numbers of men who should be clear thinking individuals, who may not be actually anti-British but are certainly not pro-British. WITH A CONFESSED WISH TO SEE WORLD CONDITIONS BETTERED, THEY WOULD RATHER SEE THE UNITED STATES BOSSING THE JOB THAN SHARING THE DOMINANT POSITION WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM."

"This attitude is partly due to the way they have been taught in the American schools. But it is also partly attributable to the character of articles published in American papers and magazines. There are too many newspaper writers, editors and magazine writers who will write what they can sell rather than what they feel to be the truth. Hearst's Evening Journal carries at the top of each page the slogan 'A paper for people who think' whereas the majority of those who read such a sheet can't think. And that is the position of many editors and magazine writers; they can't think."

"But there are also others who can think in a limited way but who will write whatever may be popular. They can write an intensely anti-British article one day but should a wave of pro-British feeling arise here for any reason they can turn around and write an almost nauseating pro-British article. Too many of these folk write whatever may be profitable. Unfortunately too many are disposed to absorb the antagonistic sentiments and overlook those expressing the contrary."

"One of the most impressive demonstrations at the outbreak of war in 1914 was the pronounced stand of the people of New England. They were pro-Ally but they also did not hesitate to say they were pro-British on the war question. But it was not uncommon to find in other parts of the country the assurance of pro-Ally sentiment, with emphasis on the Ally part of the

phrase; and some avoided any reference to their attitude towards Britain's part by pronouncing themselves as pro-French and pro-Belgian, which amounted, of course, to damning the British."

"There is a big body of public opinion in this country which can see the good side of British things, but there is also a big body which can be readily influenced the other way, while still others don't take any interest in the matter at all but will follow the crowd. THOSE BRITISHERS WHO ARE TOO WILLING TO ASSUME MARKED PRO-BRITISH SENTIMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY AS A WHOLE ARE ALLOWING THE WISH TO BE FATHER TO THE THOUGHT. THEY SHOULD GET SUCH IDEAS OUT OF THEIR HEADS AND REALIZE THAT THE SITUATION IS DECIDEDLY MIXED. THE CULTIVATION OF CLOSER RELATIONS IS HIGHLY DESIRABLE BUT IT IS A MISTAKE TO TAKE MUCH FOR GRANTED. IT IS WELL TO GET THE FACTS AND FACE THEM; PERHAPS THEY CAN BE ALTERED."

There is the situation as a well-informed American sees it. Many Americans are pro-British. Many are anti-British. More still are neutral. Some see the moral and material advantages of co-operation with Great Britain and the British Empire. Others would like the United States to take over Great Britain's three hundred year-old job of leading civilization, without the co-operation of the Mother country. These are facts which should be borne in mind by statesmen and thinking men throughout the Empire at the present juncture. The peace and welfare of the world seem to depend largely for a long time to come, upon joint action by the British and American governments, upon the heartiest co-operation between the two great English-speaking Commonwealths. It is eagerly to be hoped that such co-operation can be brought about. It probably can be brought about, if only the British negotiators do not concede too much in advance, if only they always remember that there are two Uncle Sams.

A woman member of the British House of Commons who made disparaging remarks concerning the Deputy Speaker in an article in a weekly newspaper, found that in her absence her action had been brought to the notice of the House and in consequence she was compelled to apologize. The House is always very jealous of its privileges and of the respect due to its officials. A few months ago, the editor of a London evening newspaper was censured for allowing a certain statement to appear in his columns, but on the advice of the Prime Minister the matter was left there and the editor was not summoned to the Bar of the House to be formally rebuked. On two or three occasions in the past week visitors in the public galleries have interrupted the proceedings of a debate, but the only punishment inflicted in recent times for this offence is confinement in the Clock Tower until the rising of the House. Before any member of the public is allowed to enter the gallery he is required to sign a form promising not to cause any disturbance.



COUNTRY HOME FOR ZOO ANIMALS
A composite photograph which shows the Mappin Terrace system, introduced to Whipnade, the Bedfordshire estate now being prepared as country home for birds and animals from London's Zoo. The estate is twelve times as large as Regent's Park.

"Peace River Jim's" Epic

By G. H. Melrose

HIS post-office address is Edmonton, but he is never at home. That, however, doesn't greatly matter, apparently, since everybody up around there knows him and can put you on his trail. Colonel James K. Cornwall is his proper name and title but he prefers "Peace River Jim,"—which is about the only name he goes by, from Edmonton "down" through the Arctic.

He earned the "Colonel" overseas, having organized his own company among the boys of Edmonton district. Big, broad and beaming is the popular description of Jim of the Peace. He has just seen a cherished dream come true—a regular air-service to co-operate with his fleet of boats on the McKenzie and tributary waterways. His latest venture in rapid transportation allows passenger planes leaving Edmonton on regular schedule to connect with the Great Slave Lake and River packets of the Northern Navigation Company. Jim was most enthusiastic about it. It is this capacity for enthusiasm which has helped him put the north country definitely on the map.

Thirty-five years ago big Jim went into the hinterland via the Edmonton gateway with nothing more than the pack on his back and a rifle and belt full of shells. He has come out to enjoy the satisfaction of helping develop an empire. Incidentally, he has made a fortune.

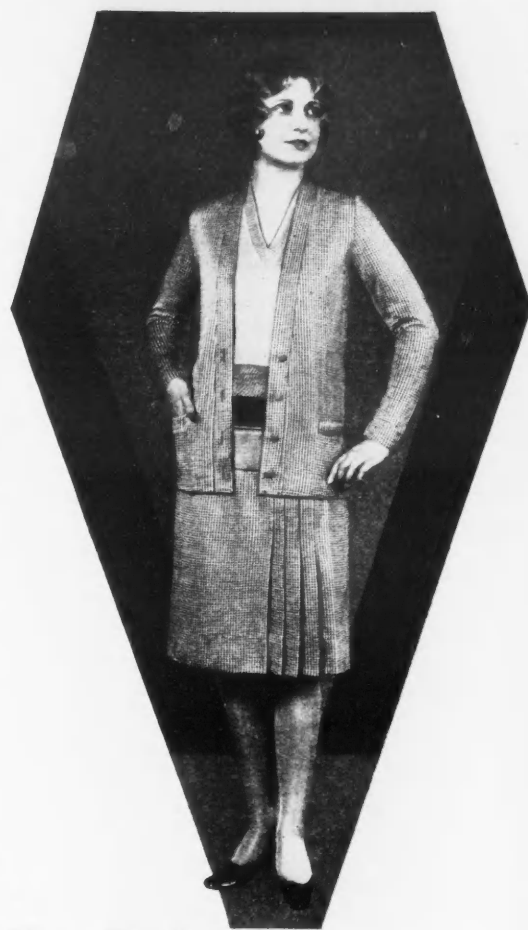
He was born in Brantford about sixty years ago but with little more to his advantage than a sound constitution and a spirit of adventure. To-day there stands to his credit the organization and administration of many shipping and trading enterprises, including the Edmonton Iron Works and the Northern Navigation Company. His piquant title signifies his early struggles amid inhospitable surroundings, suggests something of his labor in conquering the vast reaches of the Northland and implies the affection and esteem with which he is regarded everywhere in Northern Alberta. If you want to receive a hearty handshake and "howdy," accompanied by a twinkle of his eye, don't call him "Colonel!"

It falls to the lot of few men in so brief a space of time to enjoy so many red-blooded adventures and along with these to found a sizeable fortune, but if Jim of the Peace is aware of the full extent of his achievements, the magnitude and completeness of his amazing career there is no suggestion of it about him. He will discuss in the most casual way those early picturesque bouts with Nature, the elements, wild animals, et al, and will toss off allusions to large sums of money in an astoundingly matter-of-fact manner. He speaks of millions as another man would speak of hundreds.

"What! Someone ought to write about me?" he will say in astonishment. "Oh, why not get hold of some of these interesting fellows? The North has plenty of 'em." And that is his remarkable modesty. He goes on to say: "Why look here, we haven't even scratched the Northland yet! Say, I'm three-score past, but I expect to live to see cities of one hundred thousand flourishing five hundred miles north of Edmonton, of Prince Albert, and The Pas. I don't think I'll have to live as long as Rockefeller either. It is inevitable. We are developing and expanding mineral wealth and hydro power as fast as we can right now but we can't estimate with any sort of accuracy the full measure of wealth the North actually holds. That new continental railway from Churchill to the Pacific? Easy! It's coming within the next two or three years. Listen! When I came out of the North with my first product of the trap line the Edmonton people thought I was batty—to-day you would use the word cuckoo, but batty was the term then in vogue—when I talked of a railroad northward through the Peace country. Bats in my belfry—that's what I was supposed to have! There's a thousand miles of steel rails through there now and they will link up the road from Hudson's Bay with the Pacific in no time. We've only just started the airplane service but already this links Edmonton with our ships down in the Arctic—"

"Up in the Arctic?" one put in suggestively. "No, down. Ever see a globe? Very well then. You know how it slopes down toward the Poles. The term is used for both Poles. Well, to go on—we make the trip now in a third of the time that we used to. That's service."

And service is the main boast of the Alberta railway system that has become a part of the new transcontinental line. But big Jim entirely forgot to mention that he himself surveyed, financed and constructed that same system in opposition to most of the sound sentiment of the business world. But that, they say, is big Jim all over. Few words. He does the work and lets the glory go. Six feet three and built in proportion, he swings down the streets of Edmonton, Calgary or Winnipeg today with as much vigor as a man half his age. His hair is sprinkled with grey, but on the whole, Time has been kind to him. He is still stalwart and upright and his keen blue eyes that have a way of looking off into distances as though remembering past solitude and remote places, can still flash with youthful enthusiasm.



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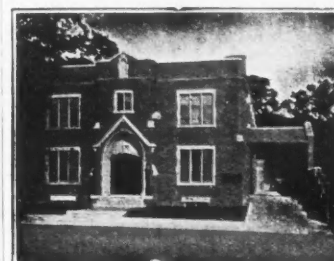
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Gossip of Lobby and Gallery

By E. C. Buchanan

Trade Conference Next Year

THE governments of the other Dominions not being agreeable, Messrs. King and Robb have abandoned their efforts to have the proposed economic conference of the Empire brought on this year. They hope it may be held early next year, and in Ottawa. If they can get it going before Mr. Robb has to tackle the task of making up his next budget they will be the better pleased for otherwise he will have to include in that document something more substantial in the way of a tariff and trade policy than a repetition of the patriotic declaration of the last budget that the British preference is the corner stone of the administration's fiscal programme. Already steps are being taken toward smoothing the harder road. As soon as it was definitely ascertained that a conference this year was impossible, and anything in the nature of an Empire trade arrangement in advance of the next budget accordingly unlikely, a sympathetic and accommodating section of the press was "able to learn from a reliable source" that at the session of parliament this winter many increases would be made in the general tariff directed at the United States. This was not the disclosure of any political secret; everybody knows there will have to be increases in the general tariff in view of what has been transpiring in Washington and they have become all the more unavoidable since the government's failure to secure the opening this year of negotiations looking to an Empire trade policy. The purpose of the ministerial politicians in having the forecast of fiscal direction revived at this time is to give reassurance regarding governmental intentions to the large sections of the community which are concerned for the protection of Canada's economic interests, and also, perhaps, to force their anti-protectionist friends to prepare themselves for the inevitable.

I was astonished and even startled the other day to read in a leading daily newspaper a long editorial praising Mr. King for having called an Empire economic or trade conference. I thought I must have missed some news while concentrating my attention on a vain effort to make a golf ball go in the proper direction. Mr. King must have been astonished too, if he saw the editorial article, for it was generous in its commendation. It described him as pursuing the traditional democratic principle of the Liberal Party of adopting good ideas whatever their source. Mr. Bennett, the paper said, had suggested an economic conference and Mr. King had summoned it and it likened this to Mr. Fielding's inauguration of British preference tariffs after Sir Charles Tupper had talked about them. It is rather too bad that this enthusiastic blessing should have been misplaced, especially as the newspaper that uttered it, although Liberal, does not often find Mr. King deserving of its approval. But of course Mr. King hasn't summoned an economic conference. Neither has anyone else. Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British government, consulted the other governments of the Empire as to their desire for such a conference, and the Ottawa government embraced the proposal, suggesting at the same time that it be held here. Mr. King wears enough authentic laurels without having bogus ones bestowed upon him.

The Tight-Lipped Mr. Thomas

WHEN all Ottawa turned out to hear Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas address the Canadian Club on the eve of his sailing for home it was with more than the usual interest in a distinguished British statesman. Partly it was with curiosity as to the nature of his mission in Canada. During the three weeks or so he was going about the country he put off questions as to his activities with the intimation that he was holding everything back until he should make a public statement at the Capital. He had been here at the commencement of his sojourn in the Dominion and had then said he was saving information on his visit for use in his speech, which, owing to the absence of Canadian Club officials, he was unable to make at that time. Well, Mr. Thomas is quite as accomplished as Canadian public men in the art of talking a lot without saying much. He didn't tell us what he had been doing here, or what he had accomplished. His mission, whatever it was, was a success, however, he admitted, and he was taking back certain proposals for submission to the British government regarding the manner in which Canada could be of assistance to the Old Country in the solution of her economic problems. The ears that pricked up when this came out dropped again as he pointed to the propriety of the British Government's being the first to hear his proposals. He assured us, however, that they weren't going to cost this country a single shilling and that he had proved to Canadian business men that they were feasible. This proof apparently was necessary, for when he had broached matters to these Canadian business men they had told him that, while they were all for helping the Motherland as much as possible, they feared he might be hatching some scheme to take zist away from their own mills. It was to be gathered that his activities in Canada were largely in contact with business interests, for he referred to his role as that of a commercial traveller, and he intimated to newspaper men that he was taking back promises of substantial orders for British industries.

Reassuring the Nervous

BUT one fancied that a foremost concern of the Lord Privy Seal was to dispel any concern that might lurk in the minds of Canadians as to the intentions and ambitions of the Labor government of Great Britain, any thought that it might be harboring communistic or other dangerous notions. For Mr. Thomas was almost emotional in his tributes to the British constitution, the bulwark of real democracy. He emphasized his desire that the great power wielded by the masses in this democracy should not be prostituted but be wisely used; he could conceive of nothing worse than an ignorant democracy. And the aim of himself and his colleagues who are now in power was to be able to say, when the time came for them to hand on the seals of office to others, that they left the British Empire even better than they found it. Their ideal was not the disintegration but rather the consolidation of the British Commonwealth of Nations. And that, by the way, was the only time he used that cumbersome and rather bushy term in naming the quarter of the earth that is united under the British King. Evidently he did not conceive of anything inconsistent in the coupling of the time-honored name, British Empire, with democracy. And if his purpose was to strengthen the impression that the old Empire is in safe hands under the MacDonald government, there could be little doubt that he succeeded. One does not meet him or hear him without sensing the careful and skilful politician, but the true pride of race emerges naturally and informs his speech. It is to be imagined that he

will know as well as anyone how the close kinship between Canada and Great Britain can be given expression in a business way to the advantage of both in this time of the Old Land's economic difficulties.

I mentioned to him his failure to comment upon rumors that part of his business in Canada was to secure the services of Sir Henry Thornton in connection with a possible reorganization of the British railways. "That," he said, "is because I don't talk about silly blooming things like that." Only, his adjective was not just exactly "blooming"—not quite so delicate.

Premier MacDonald May Be Next

MR. KING is hoping Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will be able to come here when he is through with Mr. Hoover. He will urge him to come. He wants to confer with him on matters of mutual interest to the two countries. Mr. King also wants to go through the West to the coast and make a few political speeches, but he is deferring the making of arrangements in this connection until he ascertains where and when he can meet the British Prime Minister. He has not been asked to make it a threesome on the naval chat at Washington and confesses that he knows of no reason why he should be, as it is the navies of Great Britain and the United States that are to be discussed. Perhaps Mr. MacDonald may be able to squeeze in a short visit to Ottawa by using the aeroplane for travelling.

A National Broadcasting Monopoly

THE report of the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting is a model of conciseness and decisiveness. The commission, composed of Sir John Aird, a banker, C. A. Bowman, a newspaper editor, and Dr. A. Frignon, a university professor, appears to have functioned admirably. Its report is based on an investigation of the radio situation in Canada and an examination of methods being followed in other countries. It found, of course, that the condition of affairs in this country is far from satisfactory, with the public demanding better programmes of a national character. It has reached the conclusion that the problem of turning the possibilities of radio to the best account can be solved most satisfactorily by the creation of a national broadcasting monopoly in which the provinces and the Dominion would co-operate. To this end, it recommends the establishment of a national broadcasting company composed of twelve directors, three representing the federal government and one representing each of the provincial governments. The federal government would be responsible for the operation and financing of the system and the provinces would supply the programmes for use within their own boundaries.

The commission proposes that this company should provide and operate seven powerful stations, one for the maritime provinces and one for each of the other provinces, with about four auxiliary stations for more local work. The capital cost is placed at three millions and the annual cost at about two and a quarter millions. Revenues from licenses and rental of broadcasting time for commercial advertising would provide a large part of the operation and maintenance cost. The commission is persuaded that private enterprise could not be expected to make the outlays required for such a national establishment. The system recommended is, in its principal features, a combination of the British and German systems, which are both national monopolies. The idea of provincial co-operation and control of the programmes is taken from Germany. Apparently there is pretty general satisfaction with the proposed scheme, the only objection coming from private broadcasting interests. The commission recommends that these interests be compensated for their plants, which would pass out of existence with the creation of a monopoly, the larger ones being utilized by the national company until new stations were established. The responsible minister, Mr. Cardin, seems highly pleased with the report, and I think it is very likely to be adopted, with the necessary legislation submitted to parliament next session.

A Mere Formality

THE authorities here has regretted long since that, as a mere matter of form, they handed over a certificate of incorporation under the Trades Union Act to the Amalgamated Builders' Council, and they are regretting it more and more as the Waldron investigation continues its revelations. There was some thought a couple of months ago of cancelling the certificate, but the decision was to do nothing till Commissioner Waldron has reported. Mr. Heenan, the minister who should have most to say in connection with the enforcement of the statutes governing combines, takes the attitude that it is not for him to raise a finger until he receives a report from the commissioner. After what has been disclosed, however, it would seem altogether likely that the certificate will be withdrawn from the organization. Of course it should never have been issued in the first place.

Is Mr. Robb to Go?

THE rumor is revived of Chairman Moore of the Tariff Board being groomed for the Ministry of Finance. It was in circulation about a year ago. I don't think Mr. King would want to lose his present popular finance minister just yet, but Mr. Robb may have other ideas. He works pretty hard at his job, and, although his appearance doesn't suggest it, he has reached an age where he would be entitled to demand a rest, having celebrated his seventy-third birthday last month. If he should insist on moving over to the Red Chamber, Mr. Moore's record on the Tariff Board would probably be a factor in his favor as making him acceptable as a budget-maker to the western section of the Liberal Party in parliament.

British Columbia's Finance Minister

THE Hon. W. C. Shelly, minister of finance in the Tomin government, is one of the "big" men of British Columbia, physically as well as financially. If his ability to make money for himself is any criterion of what he can do along the same lines for the province, then there are good times ahead.

Mr. Shelly pointed out during the election campaign that he has never been short of "dough" since he came to the coast in 1910 and started the bakery business which has since grown into one of the largest in Canada, but he did not mention that he landed in Vancouver with a

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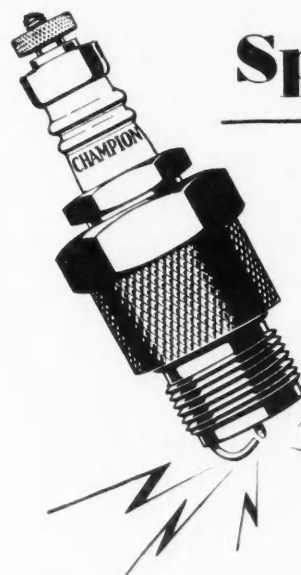
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total capital of \$50, unlimited energy, and a fair knowledge of Greek—as his chief assets.

The new minister learned the bakery business in his home town of St. Catharines, Ont., and launched out for himself when still in his teens. When he reached the age of 26 he had \$11,000 in the bank, a wife and two children, and an incomplete education.

Resolved to remedy this latter condition he enrolled for a four-year course at Potter College, Kentucky, the only institution which appeared willing to give him the instruction he desired at his age. His professors insisted that he take up Greek in addition to the subjects he had picked out, chiefly as a means of disciplining his mind, and he learned at least as much of that language as the average college youth.

Before his course was completed Mr. Shelly had added

two more children to his family and had spent all his \$11,000. He financed himself from then on by selling accounting systems to small retailers during the holidays, ranking first in a corps of more than a hundred salesmen.

In his younger days Mr. Shelly was a member of the town band of St. Catharines. He played the cornet with vigor, but, several years later, he happened to meet one of his fellow musicians who was on a visit to the Pacific coast.

"How's the old band getting along?" asked Mr. Shelly. "Fine!" was the hearty response. "You've no idea how much it has improved since you left!"

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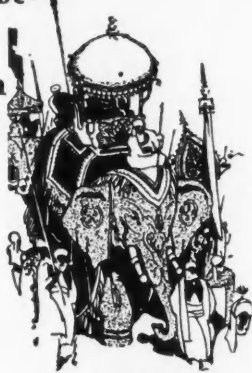
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Patriots All

By Dr. R. G. MacBeth

ONE of the outstanding characteristics of the "Fathers of Confederation" was a passionately devoted love of country. That is why we call them statesmen rather than politicians. A statesman is a man who wants to do something for his country, but a politician is a man who wants his country to do something for him. It was the spirit of a statesman in another sphere which moved the soul of Robert Burns to the life ambition he describes as his passionate hope, in the words:

"That I for pair auld Scotland's sake
Some ilka plan or book might make
Or sing a sang at least."

The giants who in this spirit accomplished Confederation have all passed over the Great Divide, but statesmanship must abide if our country is to fulfil the promise of its early years.

It may be quite properly argued that party is necessary to responsible government in a free country. And a party man may have all the qualities of a statesman who believes that the principles he advocates are in the best interests of the country. But there is a great difference between a party man and a partisan. A party man may modify his position in the light of new situations, but a partisan is like the Bourbons who "forgot nothing and learned nothing." Independence within the party and fearlessness in the party caucus will go far to keep a party straight. No man has a right to hand over to any other man the keeping of his conscience or his right to think. Party and statesmanship may go together, but blind partisanship will only produce politicians instead of statesmen. We have much to learn from the Fathers of Confederation.

These thoughts kept recurring to me in recent days when I was recalling that within the last few months two public men in Winnipeg have passed on over the Great Divide, Hugh John Macdonald and Isaac Campbell. They were personal friends of mine and of hosts besides and friends to each other, but they were in opposing political parties. They could walk down to their offices in the morning in the most delightful fellowship and intimacy of conversation. And in the evening at a joint political meeting when men took more interest in public questions than they do now, these two warm friends could cross swords in political debate till the sparks flashed from their trusty blades of argument. It was real and intense, but studiously fair fighting and at the close of the meeting they shook hands with the utmost friendliness. The next day they might be seen walking together again.

One is quite sure that this is the correct temper in which to discuss great public issues. Presumably the men on both sides of politics are patriots and lovers of their country or they should not be considered eligible for public office by an intelligent electorate. But these same men may reasonably differ as to what policy is best for the country and one is not convinced that the joint political meeting is evil. The old Latins had a judicial admonition: "Audi alteram partem." (Hear the other side). And this admonition is as good for an electorate as for a jury if right decisions are to be reached. When men hear only one side of debatable questions and read only one side, they are apt to develop a single track mind. And a single track is dangerous when there is much traffic in ideas.

Isaac Campbell only passed out a few days ago and my memories of him extend beyond his political activities. He had such an extensive mind that he could see the strength of an opponent's position. In fact, Campbell was so fair that he would at the outset of a political speech state the position of his opponent sometimes more strongly than the opponent could do it himself. And even when Campbell unlimbered his dialectic guns and demolished the enemy's fortress, the fact that there was a fortress to attack, delivered the mind of the hearer from the peril of a one-sided intellect.

Isaac Campbell was pre-eminent as a legal counsel and as a widely read student of general literature. He could preside at almost any kind of public meeting and show a remarkable acquaintance with the subject to be discussed. I have heard him introduce such men as Archibald Forbes and Henry M. Stanley with the utmost grace and beauty of language. In my law-student days I heard him from the Chair, address a gathering of lawyers and law-students when some of the latter were going over to serve as voyageurs on the Nile up to Khartoum. It was a rather enthusiastic assembly around a banquet table, but Campbell's brief but lucid exposition of conditions in Egypt was listened to with profound attention. He always knew his subject.

It was characteristic of Campbell's interest in human

problems that he gathered in his home a wonderful library on all sorts of subjects. I remember his studying with great interest a book called "Parchments of the Faith" which we had both ordered at the same time. His collection of literature on Abraham Lincoln, who was one of his heroes, is probably unequalled by any private library in Canada or elsewhere. He was an intensely interesting conversationalist, but refused to waste time on trivial subjects. On my last visit to Winnipeg to attend a church court, the Saturday afternoon was free, and Campbell and I sat for several hours in a room in the church in converse on many topics, all of which he could touch upon with a master hand. He was a stranger to some of the methods in which some modern men waste time, and forget that they have minds to cultivate and contributions to make to human welfare.

Isaac Campbell's last public address was given on an Armistice Day some years ago. After referring to the splendid devotion of the men who had gone forth to stand for the world's freedom, he said that people should not grumble at conditions which were the unavoidable results of the war in which the Dominion had voluntarily engaged.

"We should," said he, "work for the right and pull strongly and together. We are all children of one Father; and the man who refuses to recognize the rights of his neighbor is not worthy of enjoying his own. The man who hears the cry of hunger from his children must be helped immediately. After that, we must encourage him to self-help."

And he closed with the following words of beauty and admonition:

"Gentlemen, I have only indicated a few of the matters that are the subject of conversation on the streets to-day. I have merely desired to point out, not to discuss, these problems. But I do want to say that we are living in a serious time. Human life on this old planet has always been, I think, a somewhat serious thing—more so now than ever in our memory or experience. Let us not use the language of dissension, nor discouragement; for I believe that if we are obedient to law and order, and if all our people make diligent exercise of the old virtues of loyalty, honesty, industry and thrift, and go forward, armed with faith, and high heart, and courage, then Canada, and Canadians, will triumphantly achieve a solution of the problems of peace, just as she bravely carried on during the agonies and doubts of war."



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AT THE THEATRE

Many Waters

DRAMA is objective. None of us, unless self-conscious, sees anything of a dramatic or romantic nature in his own life or in the lives of those who are a part of him. It is impossible to discern a pattern when one is part of that pattern; oneself is the unknown quantity, the missing link, as it were, that makes the pattern a comprehensible whole. Unless, as I have said, one is able to step outside oneself and survey dispassionately.

In "Many Waters" Moncton Hoffe deals with a familiar controversy—which is ultimately real, the artistic conception of life or the human conception of life? He makes Compton Schloss, an author, present his belief that human lives have form and purpose, that the sum total of an individual's experiences is not a hopeless jumble of merely coincident events, but would reveal on examination, an inter-relation and unity that held significance and beauty. Henry Delauney, a hard-boiled theatrical producer, ridicules that point of view. He insists that human lives are stupid, humdrum, the opposite of romance or drama. If there seems to be beauty of form, significance, it is because the artist creates a pattern—and like Procrustes—lops off or stretches his subject to conform to his pre-conceived idea.

In less involved talk than this the play begins. Enters then James and Mable Barcaline, an average middle-aged British couple of prosaic and unromantic demeanour. In an attempt to solve the controversy once and for all, Mr. Moncton Hoffe unfolds their life together. They themselves, in agreement with Mr. Delauney, saw in their own existence nothing more lyrical or epic than doctor bills and duns. Yet their first meeting together was romantic in nature and seemed in its impetuosity to be at the bidding of fate. There was early married happiness and an increase in comfort and economic security. Later came business worries. About that time they had to stand by and watch their only daughter die following the birth of her illegitimate child. Then the bankruptcy court. Finally, peace again. Throughout, their love for one another never faltered, deepened rather with each impact of sorrow.

To the audience, and even more so, I have no doubt, to Mr. Moncton Hoffe, there was enough romance, drama, tragedy packed into their lives to satisfy the most insatiable artist. But Mr. Delauney and the converted Mr. Schloss, not being privileged as the audience was to see into their lives, condemned them as part and parcel of stupid, dull, undreaming humanity.

Mr. Hoffe's play is clever, interesting. As a thesis it presents nothing particularly new. He fails to solve the controversy between the artistic and the human conception of life; naturally enough, as it is impossible for the observer and the observed to reach a common agreement as to the nature of the latter's experience. As a whole, the play is not extraordinarily impressive, but Mr. Hoffe has many pleasant gifts that give value to his work. His ability to depict character and class environment is exceptional. His types, whatever their walk of life, are very real. He has the faithfulness of Galsworthy in portraiture as well as Galsworthy's carefully obscured sentimentality. In addition, or in spite of this, he appreciates the humour in the unerring behaviour of fixed human types and he possesses an agreeable satirical sense as witness his delicious travesty of an English bankruptcy court.

The English company which presents his play is one of the most able seen here in some time. Ernest Truex, the American comedian Anglicised from three years of popular success on the London stage, delivers a finely-tuned performance as James Barcaline, and that gifted English actress, Marda Vonne, is superb as his wife. In shading and nuance her characterization is remarkable for its subtlety. These two, who would be enough to make any play outstanding, are given

admirable support by a cast that excels in naturalness and ease of acting. Maisie Darrell handles the difficult emotional role of Freda Barcaline with praiseworthy restraint and is at all times highly effective. Margaret Yarde as Doris Rosel carried off a high-tension scene in splendid fashion and earlier as a charwoman created a type that would have done credit



LESLIE HOLMES
Leslie Holmes, the well known Canadian baritone who has returned from abroad for the first time in four years, will give two recitals at the Conservatory Hall on Sept. 24th and 26th. At the first recital Doctor Ernest MacMillan will assist Mr. Holmes as pianist, and at the second Thomas Crawford.

—Photo by J. Kennedy

to George Belcher. F. B. J. Sharp was perfect as the judge of the Bankruptcy Court. The others, including Lawrence Ireland and Aubrey Dexter, were as finished in their various roles as could be desired. Truly, a company of superlative talent.

(Royal Alexandra)
HAL FRANK.

Humpty Dumpty

"HUMPTY DUMPTY," described as "a musical pantomime extravaganza," is a type of entertainment familiar enough in England but comparatively little known here, and on the occasion when the present writer visited the Princess Theatre, the company had to make its bow to a small audience, which, while not unfriendly, did not seem at the outset to know quite what it was all about. Applause, perfunctory at the beginning, became noticeably warmer as the show proceeded, until finally the company had succeeded in breaking down the audience's wall of reserve in the most complete fashion. Monday night's audience, at least, appeared at the end to be thoroughly "sold" on English musical pantomime as rendered by the Birmingham Pantomime Company.

Although officially classed as entertainment for children (and certainly it is entertainment that should delight any normal child), it has plenty of appeal for adults also. In fact no adult, however sophisticated, can fail to enjoy "Humpty Dumpty," if he finds pleasure in excellent singing, tuneful melodies of the kind that sends an audience away humming bits of choruses, clever acting by a company that collectively and individually are crammed full of personality, elaborate and artistic scenic effects, and throughout, fun-making by experts who seem to get the utmost pleasure themselves out of their efforts. Wee Georgie Wood, well known on the other side of the Atlantic, is the outstanding figure of the show, but he is supported by artists such as Dan Leno Jr., Fred Conquest, Hal Bryan, Florence Hunter and Maisie Weldon, any one of whom would be sufficient to carry a show successfully.

The present writer thoroughly enjoyed "Humpty Dumpty," and takes pleasure in recommending it heartily, especially to parents and children. "Humpty Dumpty" deserves to play to packed houses throughout its Canadian tour.

—P. M. R.



"JOURNEY'S END"
A scene from R. C. Sherriff's famous war play which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

Note and Comment

THE axiom pertaining to athletes, "Strong back and weak mind," falls down when it reaches the case of Robert Cedric Sherriff, author of "Journey's End," the sensational success of both the London and New York theatrical worlds, which will come to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week of Sept. 23rd.

Mr. Sherriff, who awoke one morning to find himself the author of the biggest hit that has graced either the London or New York boards in many a weary year, is an athlete of the first water, having starred as three-quarter back on the Rosslyn Football Club and as a former captain of the Kingston Rowing Club. His athletic prowess is the more remarkable in view of the fact that he had a time-consuming job as an appraiser of fire liabilities for a London insurance firm. And not content with athletic pre-eminence alone, he found time to become locally famous in Surrey for amateur theatricals.

When the Kingston Rowing Club decided to put on a play, it was but natural to look to Mr. Sherriff for help. He decided to write an original drama for the organization. As the club was, naturally enough, composed only of men, the play was to have an all-male cast.

At the extremely early age of seventeen, Mr. Sherriff had enlisted as a lieutenant in the East Surrey Regiment, and had seen service in the front-line trenches of France. His mental picture of the conditions "over there" remained with him, and now, faced with the problem of writing an all-male play, he decided to incorporate them in his drama. It was thus that he started "Journey's End."

During the process of the writing, Mr. Sherriff realized that his play was growing beyond the facilities of the Kingston Club, so he sent it to various professional managers in London. It was refused everywhere. It was not the sort of thing the public would like, the managers said. It is interesting to note that both the London and New York productions have been doing capacity business ever since they opened.

Finally the Stage Society was given a chance. The organization's committee on selection voted three in favor of production and three against. The chairman cast the favorable deciding vote, and so saved from threatened oblivion what has been acclaimed on two continents as the masterpiece of the modern theatre.

The Stage Society put on "Journey's End" for a single Sunday evening performance. It came, it was seen, and it conquered. Leaping into fame overnight, it became the sensation of the British capital, and, some time later, of New York. The modest young dramatist awoke to find himself rated among the foremost playwrights of the world. He is still mildly surprised at it all.

Now Gilbert Miller, who was responsible for the New York production of the play, has organized a company of carefully selected London actors to take this greatest of all war plays through Canada.

JOSE ITURBI, Spain's foremost pianist, who makes his first American tour this season, was born in Valencia, Spain, on November 22, 1895. Jose Iturbi despite his youth, is placed in the first rank of contemporary pianists. He studied in the Conservatory of his native city and at the age of thirteen won first prize in piano. Leaving Valencia, he first went to Barcelona where he continued his studies under the famous Joaquin Makers, then to Paris where he worked at the Conservatory under Staub, graduating at seventeen with first honors.

In 1919, the Conservatory of Geneva offered him the post of the head of the piano faculty, a position held once by Franz Liszt. The young man remained there for four years, by which time his concert activities had expanded so much that he was unable to devote any of his time to teaching.

Today, at the age of thirty-four, Jose Iturbi has played all over Europe and South America and has had the most exceptional success wherever he has been heard. At his Paris concert on January 20, the great National Opera was completely sold out and hundreds were turned away. His program on this occasion consisted of a Mozart Sonata, the Beethoven "Appassionata," Liszt's Eleventh Rhapsody, Ravel's Pavane and Jeux d'Eau, Debussy's Serenade a la Poupee and Isle Joyeuse, and Albeniz's Navarra and Triana.

During this past season, before sailing for South America, Jose Iturbi toured all of Scandinavia, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, England, France, Russia, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and the French and Italian Riviera. Iturbi plays here on October 16th at Massey Music Hall.

It appears that everything is being merged nowadays except politics and religion.—Florence (Ala.) Herald.

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The following exquisite quotation is taken from "My Lady Nicotine" by Sir J. M. Barrie.

SOON we are all in the old room again, Jimmy on the hearthrug, Marriot in the cane-chair; the curtains are pinned together with a pen-nib, and the five of us are smoking the Arcadia Mixture.

Pettigrew will be welcomed if he comes, but he is a married man, and we seldom see him nowadays. Others will be regarded as intruders. If they are smoking common tobaccos, they must either be allowed to try ours or requested to withdraw. One need only put his head in at my door to realise that tobaccos are of two kinds, the Arcadia and others.

No one who smokes the Arcadia would ever attempt to describe

its delights, for his pipe would be certain to go out. When he was at school, Jimmy Moggridge smoked a cane-chair, and he has since said that from cane to ordinary mixtures was not so noticeable as the change from ordinary mixtures to the Arcadia.

I ask no one to believe this, for the confirmed smoker in Arcadia detests arguing with anybody about anything. Were I anxious to prove Jimmy's statement, I would merely give you the only address at which the Arcadia is to be had. But that I will not do. It would be as rash as proposing a man with whom I am unacquainted for my club. You may not be worthy to smoke the Arcadia Mixture.

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BETTINA VEGARA, artist pupil of Dr. Luigi von Kunits, has been awarded the Lorna Mary Ham scholarship for the fourth consecutive year. She was recently presented with a "Joseph Guarnerius del Jesu" 1730. This instrument was formerly in the possession of the "Counts of Whettin" and is valued at \$30,000;



LOIS LANDON

Who has completed a successful three weeks' engagement at the Uptown Theatre and has returned to Washington. Miss Landon will be starred in Shaw, Barrie and Galsworthy at the Wardman Theatre in that city.

It possesses a very large tone of mel-low quality and is a beautiful example of the work of Joseph del Jesu. Mr. Frederick Haenel, well known violin connoisseur, recently examined the instrument and pronounced it a very perfect example of the wonderful violins created by this great master. Bettina was the youngest soloist to appear with the Toronto Symphony, playing on the same programme with the famous Canadian tenor, Edward Johnson at the Guelph Festival; was also soloist with the Halifax Philharmonic Festival appearing in three concerts with well known New York artists. Bettina has several return engagements for the coming season.

IT IS indeed rare that a play, irresponsible of how well it be written and how well acted, should figuratively speaking, set an entire nation by its ears and become the common topic of its people. It is even rarer that newspapers should coin a slogan for a play which almost immediately becomes a shibboleth for civilization at large.

And yet one play has created such a *potin* that it has affected one nation already and should similarly affect the world at large. The drama referred to is called "Journey's End" by R. C. Sherriff which Gilbert Miller is presenting by arrangement with Maurice Browne in the Royal Alexandra theatre for the week beginning next Monday night.

It was thought impossible that ten years after the Great War, a play dealing with the late carnage should have any popular appeal. But from its first presentation, "Journey's End" created such a sensation in staid London that British critics have simply been vying with themselves in an effort to outwrite each other in the matter of superlatives.

"Journey's End" has been called "the play that should end War." This may seem like an impossible task, which it undoubtedly is, but nevertheless, the fact remains that having seen it, few people will leave the theatre with any other conception of modern warfare other than that of futility. Mr. Sherriff has been mentioned for the Nobel Peace Award for his remarkable drama, which ranks with H. G. Wells' "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" and Raymond Dorgeles' "Les Croix du Bois" as being among the finest literature that the war has produced.

All of this would leave one with the idea that "Journey's End" resolves itself into a tract against war and strife. But it is hardly that. It is three solid hours of sheer entertainment, depicting more magnificently than any story yet told of what it was like "out there." For all its stalwart and monumental drama, it is full of the humor of simplicity which is life.

It is the four days in the life of some dozen soldiers holding down a short sector of the British front but seventy yards from the German outposts near St. Quentin in 1918. The simple story is told directly without pathos, bunk or melodramatics. There are no heroes other than the fact that each of the characters is indeed a hero. There is no villain. It is the life that was depicted in its grim ironies, trivial jests, amusing interludes and stark realities. And if there be a villain, it is War itself.

It is the sort of a play which the British Secretary for War, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans declared to be the finest play he has ever seen. The play left him so impressed that he expressed the opinion that every boy ought to be taken to see it to show them the things their fathers had come through in the Great War.

It is the sort of play which caused the Prince of Wales to declare to a group of newspapermen that it was the "most impressive play he had ever seen in all his life."

It is the play which, when produced at the Savoy Theatre in London, threw all the American managers into a furor of competitive bidding for the privilege of presenting it to North America. To Mr. Gilbert Miller fell the dramatic plum of offering the production on this side. Mr. Miller has assembled an excellent cast of English actors to portray the various roles. Prominent among them are Basil Gill, Hugh Williams, Desmond Roberts and Tom MacCauley.

Coming of the "Tote"


ENGLISH racegoers had their first experience of Totalisator betting at Hurst Park recently, and the novelty, aided by glorious weather and decreased admission fees, attracted a considerably larger crowd than has been usual recently in the London district. Copies of the Totalisator rules drawn up by the Betting Control Board were on sale at the booths selling racecards, and were freely bought. Those who went expecting to see the electrical apparatus at any rate in partial operation were disappointed. It was known that the complete electric Totalisator, which records bets automatically as soon as they are made would not be ready, but it had been hoped to work the machine by hand and to show the state of the pool on the electric indicators. Mechanics had been working all night on the apparatus; there were coils of cable in the paddock, and a row of lorries full of electrical machinery stood alongside the new Tote building in the 3s. enclosure. But at the last moment the indicators failed to function. The main Tote building is a solid, red-brick affair with a long row of booths adjoining it and a separate set of paying-out booths a few yards away. Besides the electric indicator—rather like a giant chessboard—on the face of this building, there are two other indicators back to back behind the stands, one facing the paddock and the other the rear of the 6s. stands. All the enclosures have separate betting and paying-out booths. If anyone succeeded in making a winning "tote" bet on each race, he must have had to spend nearly the whole afternoon in queues. With luck he might have just had time to collect his winnings, queue up for his next bet, and then dash across to see the horses come up the straight. For some of the later races the betting queues were so long that even this might not have been possible. But there were no signs of ill-humour, and plenty of betting was done.

EASY immigration rules in Cuba are to become things of the past. The practice of demanding no identification from foreigners other than a ship's passenger voucher will be replaced by official identifications, and all aliens resident in Cuba will be obliged to possess "carnets," or passports, issued by the Cuban government.

Definite halt has been put by the immigration office to former practices which they term "indiscriminate" and which, the immigration office feels, allowed entry into Cuba of many undesirables from Europe, the United States and Latin America.

A visitor to Hollywood met an old friend, now a movie director, who invited him to visit the studio, stating that during the next afternoon they expected to film Lady Godiva riding a horse down the boulevard.

"Sure, I'll come," said the friend; "it's a long time since I saw a horse." —Hudson Star.



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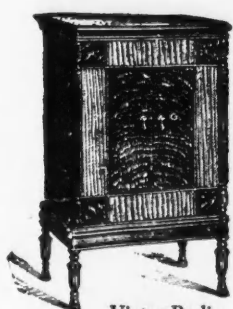
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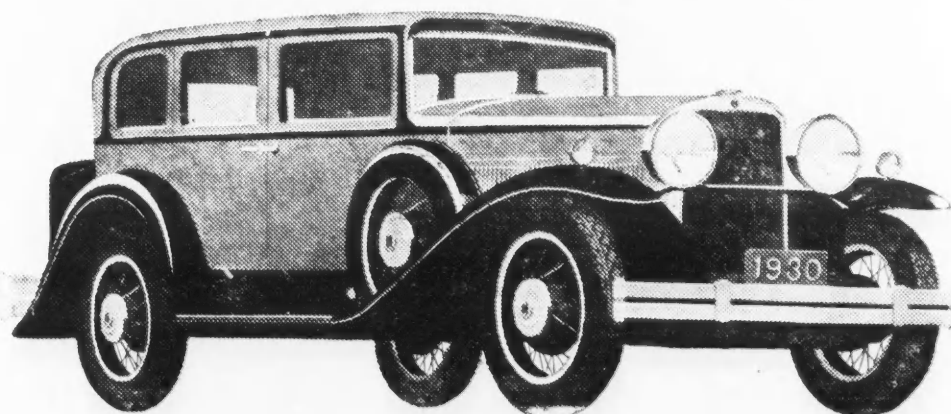
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conquered and for the most part just Mrs. Mitchison does not speak so well of the Greeks in the later stories.

The fairy tale style soon gives place to the hard and the satirical as the stories progress down through the centuries. The Konung of White Walls, and Oh Gay are the Garlands, which are eleventh century, are not stories for the young. They are sheer bits of realism of an age as barbarous in morals as any in history, and the author leaves little to the imagination. Here we meet Greeks, Russians and Norse. Here we find treachery, cruelty, licentiousness amidst great pomp and splendour; here are princesses, slave girls, warriors and mistresses. Here is the essence of satire. When Theophano, the Very Beautiful (also the very bad tempered) falls to the lot of Sveneld after he has led an attack against her husband's castle in that good man's absence, "It did not bother her that he was her godson—that was a long time ago and besides no one could say that it was her will, so it must be God's, therefore there was nothing to do but submit", new lovers and new experiences added zest to life! Pagan or Christian there was little difference in their morals. It was the age. Mrs. Mitchison does not think highly of the Greek blend of Christianity of that day. However there was a little heaven in the bread. The Lady Euphemia Xiphilin was a Christian gentlewoman. The Lady Anastasia a thoroughbred.

Psychology

THE A. B. & C. OF PSYCHOLOGY, by C. K. Ogden, Magdalene College, Cambridge, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Broadway House, London; Price 4s. 6d. Net.

By J. H. HARDY

THE writer, though in psychological experience, here aims to interest the general reader in this fascinating and important subject. The nucleus of accredited psychological opinion is presented concisely and clearly. Watson, MacDougall, Bertrand Russell, Freud, James and others pass in brief but searching review before the reader.

Whenever Ogden cannot agree with their views, his criticisms are moderate and constructive. Technical psychological terms are avoided wherever possible. If used at all, they are carefully explained. Several diagrams, excellent in their simplicity of structure, are shown, also a few striking and unusual photographs. The best of these is that of a Chimpanzee laughing with almost human expression.

His style is simple, concise and direct. The general tone of the book is light, with occasional touches of real humour.

Professor Ogden sharply challenges the behavioristic view. He feels that this school of thought "passionately desire to avoid all mention of anything inaccessible to standard methods of observation". But, he tempers his support of the value of introspection by suggesting that behaviorism, too, may have a distinct contribution for the future of psychology.

While admitting that psycho-neural parallelism offers the safest view of the interaction of mind and body, he expresses a desire for a more thorough study of this problem before accepting the solution which it offers.

The writer is at his best when dealing with child psychology, and his chapters on this topic are delightful reading. Many of the problems of abnormal adult psychology, he believes to be traceable to the earliest years of childhood. The study of such conditions, he claims, is eventually that of a "jam probe". Dealing with Freudian psychological thought, he pleads that children be given all necessary sex data freely and without "poetic nonsense".

Though he admits that a treatise on Modern Education is beyond the scope of this volume, he pauses a moment to scathingly condemn the present educational system. But he sees rays of hope for the future of the human race in the spread of Vocational training and the possible contributions through development and research of the three main schools of psychoanalysts. These men may lead us to wisdom through a better and saner knowledge of ourselves.

Ogden's book should prove a popular one for the general reader of intelligent tastes. It does not, and is obviously not intended to present new psychological truths. It brings before the reader what he considers the permanent contributions of each school of psychological thought, and in a spirit of optimism, awaits future development.

Chatter

"MORTAL MEN", a novel by Burnham Carter, Albert & Charles Boni, New York; \$2.00.

By GORDON HILL GRAHAM

"Neil handled words as if they were polished pieces of tile fitted carefully into the final mosaic of his expression."

This quotation from *Mortal Men* likewise describes Burnham Carter's facility with the English language. He is a master of words—a literary artisan—a maker of beautiful thoughts. In *Mortal Men* he proves his mastery of expression and description so forcefully as to vastly discourage those lesser writers who clumsily essay to achieve what he does with so much grace. But when the story has finally reached its unsatisfactory conclusion one feels resentful that so much lovely material has gone into the fashioning of so inadequate a structure.

For *Mortal Men* is not a story—it is a character study—a character analysis of an exotic young individual, a select Allan Levering. According as you are man or woman you will either despise Allan, or you will mildly like him. Personally I considered him an exorcism.

Allan was the last of his line—a line founded by another Allan Levering three centuries before. This first Allan, son of an English peasant, must have been a humdinger. He consorted with kings and bishops and tweaked the real and ecclesiastical nose with fearless and impartial abandon. Quite a lad of the village was the first Allan Levering—and when he died, he left to posterity a line of pathological cases which culminated in the birth of Allan, the last.

To quote the customary blurb on the jacket: "Allan Levering is not without distinction . . . Impatient with the metaphysical clap-trap of modern business jargon, impatient of cheap panaceas, he steers his craft through their midst, sometimes with humorous zest, sometimes with daring, seldom without gallantry. His destination, to be sure, is uncertain enough; but he carries his sail bravely, and if his craft is seen on occasion drifting and apparently rudderless the occasion itself usually explains what it does not attempt to justify."

All of which is as clear as mud and is a good indication of the style of Burnham Carter's opus.

Allan's friendship for Neil Morrow, once his mother's lover, appears to be the raison d'être for the novel. But this friendship culminates about half way through the book on Allan's discovery of their illicit amour. Thenceforward he wanders aimlessly through the pages of the novel doing nothing, arriving nowhere and finally drifting off the scene in a bower of flowery verbiage.

Allan's various love affairs are inconclusive. For a modern young man he dallies sparingly with the grand



G. B. STERN

passion. Save for one liaison which is reminiscent of the more hectic chapters of *Three Weeks* his amours are tame and uninviting. Lovers of the unhappy ending will be delighted with the manner of his dismissal at the hands of the last of his inamoratas.

Mortal Men is a beautifully written book. Burnham Carter is without doubt a polished litterateur, but somehow his book reminds one of Mandy Johnson.

Mandy was "up" before the judge on a charge of assaulting her husband. When Rastus, the husband, was called to present his case the following conversation ensued: Said Rastus, "It's dis way, judge. All day long an' all night long Mandy chatter, chatter, chatter. It get on mah nerves judge, so finally ah ups an' hits her in self offence."

"And what does she talk about?" asked the judge sympathetically.

"Well, sah, judge," replied Rastus, "she don't rightly say."

P. G. Again

"SUMMER LIGHTNING", by P. G. Wodehouse; McClelland and Stewart, Toronto; 318 pages; \$2.00.

By W. S. MILNE

THIS is one of the blithest bits of fooling I have come across in a long time. Wodehouse has often been accused of using the characters from one book over again in another under different names. In this latest yarn he triumphs over his critics with sublime impudence by putting in all the old Wodehouse characters under the same names. Hugh Carmody and Ronny Fish from "*Money for Nothing*", Pilbeam the objectionable from "*Bill the Conqueror*", Lord Emsworth, Baxter of the flowerpots, Beach the perfect butler, and some more, from "*Something Fresh*" and "*Leave it to Psmith*"; all jump through the pages and cry "Here we are again!" The scene is laid in Blandings Castle, and that noble specimen of the porcine race, Empress of Blandings, plays a prominent part in the plot. The plot itself is extraordinarily complicated, yet never forced. It is full of exuberant good spirits from end to end; I do not think the author has ever given us a better. Long may he thrive! And may he never take himself seriously. The reader will have only one regret when he finishes this fine tale; he will sigh that Mr. Wodehouse did not permit the Hon. Galahad Threepwood to publish his reminiscences, or at least to tell the full true and complete story of the prawns. But this is ingratitude.

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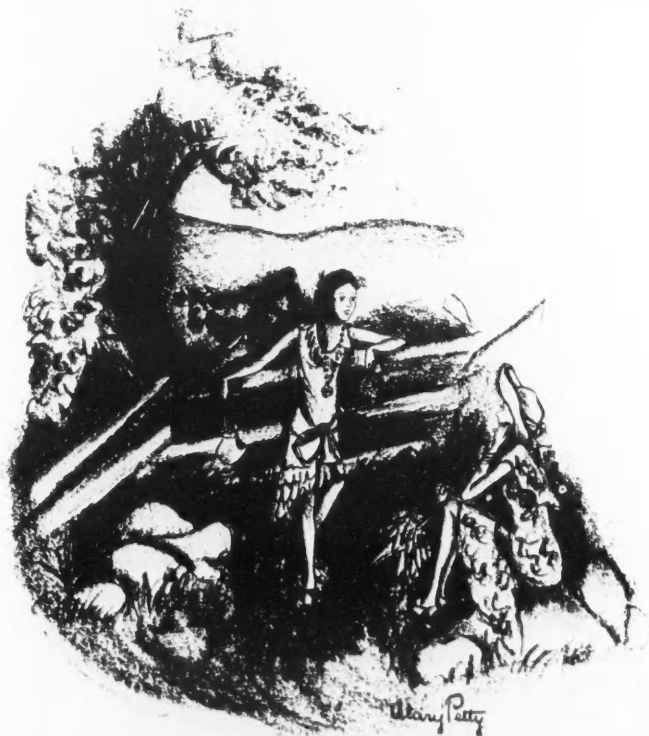
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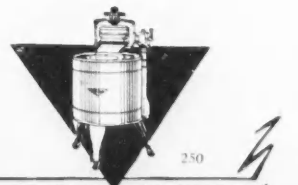
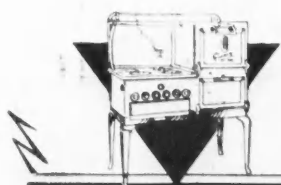
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Groping for the Abstract

By A. Raymond Mullens

UNTIL quite recently I had definitely decided that I was tired of looking at paintings. The very thought of wandering through an art gallery depressed me profoundly. I knew quite well what I was to see; canvases representing hills, woods, corpses, bowls of fruit, heaps of fish and what is known as "anecdotal" pictures—a little girl standing beside a broken jug and crying, two lovers sitting by an artfully lighted window—that sort of thing. These subjects, save for exceedingly rare exceptions bored me intensely. But for the last few years a new horror had been added to this adventure in tediousness. Modern painting.

In certain rare instances I had admired certain pictures because the artist who had painted them had achieved some new combination of color that pleased me, or he had employed my favorite color, blue, and I forgave him treatment and subject. But these new things, these "Group of Seven" nightmares and—horror upon horror—the cubists, the verticalists and, worse than all, the purely abstract painters, these spoilers of honest canvas, as I considered them, they produced in me a sensation resembling a combination of childish ill-temper and an impending attack of sea-sickness.

But now I don't feel like this about pictures—especially modern pictures. Whenever an artist friend of mine shows me a picture from which formerly I should have felt inclined to run shrieking I feel an exhilaration stirring within me. Figuratively speaking, my nose is to the ground; I am hot on the scent. For

I believe I know just a very very little what the modern artist is trying to do.

I wouldn't sit down at this type-writer and try and explain myself were it not for the fact that I believe most laymen are in the mental condition of confusion in which I was formerly myself. The people I see wandering through exhibitions of pictures seem to me to be composed largely of two classes—the utterly bored or the ribaldly amused.

So with the confidence of the completely ignorant I want to say something to these people about my change of heart. If any artist condescends to read the naive nonsense I am now typing I trust that he will denounce my ignorance, my lack of understanding, to his heart's content, and make a good job of it. I do, hope, though, that he will instruct me in plain, untechnical languages, for I can assure him that I have read the books and, to use the current slang, "they haven't meant a thing to me."

I am going to leave the "abstract" paintings to the last—they're hard to understand and still harder for the proper after knowledge to write about. I'll start with what I believe are called "simplified" paintings.

THE man or woman who has never plied brush on canvas must have stood before many a picture signed by a well-known name and said to himself or herself: "Well, my Tommy, nay, I myself, could draw a mountain, wood or river (whatever the subject may happen to be) as well as that. Better. Well, my fellow seeker after the good, the true and the beautiful, let me assure you that you couldn't. I've tried it."

You may say to yourself as I did last year when I gazed long and painfully at one of Lawren Harris's pictures: "I never saw a hill that looked like Viennese chocolate pastry; I never saw trees that looked as nightmarish as these; I never saw a sky that looked so soggy and flavorless." I say you might say you had never seen this and that but you may be reasonably sure that Lawren Harris had. And here, as I understand it, is the reason. We believe that we know what certain familiar objects look like and we judge a painter's work by the standards of our own observation. But our standards are very fallible guides.

Let me tell you of an experiment that an artist friend of mine recently made in my presence. Right here on the streets of Toronto, on one of the meaner streets, stands a fine old tree. I have admired it unconsciously every time I have passed it. I told my painter friend so. He stopped in front of it and began to analyze the old tree for me. He showed me "why it was that I had thought it beautiful." More—he sketched it with a few simple lines. On his sketch the tree was there, just as I had always felt it was. A few days later he showed me a photograph—an excellent one—of this same tree. I didn't recognize it. Every branch, every leaf, the sturdy trunk—all were there. But the sense of the tree which had always delighted me "was not there." Then it was that I realized a picture might be representational and yet utterly unlike the "impression" the subject made upon me. And I began to understand why artists simplify their subjects. They strive to convey to

the person who looks at their pictures the "sense"—of power, of inert things striving up and beyond, of futility, of a hundred things of which we are all dimly conscious—the sense of what they see.

Of course not all artists do this. With some of them this power of emitting non-essentials and transcribing every spirit is absent and the work of these men is founded on affectation. Such artists as these make elaborate, representational sketches of subjects and later, in the privacy of their studios, elaborately simplify them. The result is sterile. Not having sensed the essential quality of their subject they have effected from their painting of it anything of contributory beauty which a careful reproduction of beautiful detail might have conveyed.

I haven't space to enlarge upon this aspect of modern painting. Indeed, if I did so it would be a mere multiplication of many such examples as the one concerning the tree. I'm going to have a guarded shot at explaining what I believe to be at the back of this very puzzling "abstract" painting.

WILL you look at the reproduction of Bertram Brooker's "Sounds Assembling" which is reproduced here? The color, of course, is missing, but the forms, the essential design is there. What do you see? Probably something which looks to you a jumbled design of organ pipes, automobile tires and meaningless spots and stars. How did this artist come to make this picture?

To explain the process at all intelligently I shall have to use the language of an art which I understand a little better than painting; music.

How does a composer go about the making of a piece of music. The process is something like this. Into his mental ear there thrums incessantly some tune or fragment of a tune. The more this scrap of melody—it may not be melody, it may be a particular arrangement of rhythm. Whatever it is there comes a time when our composer feels that he must give this fragment shape; must develop it. If it is a well-defined melody that has been hovering around the ear of his soul he very probably has heard it harmonized more or less. Then as he starts to work with it, it sprouts other melodies, developments of his first-heard melody. Ultimately, if the idea is sufficiently compelling, it grows into a sound-design completely grown. It may have been entrusted to the marvellous palette of the symphony orchestra or it may be the very simplest of piano pieces, but there it is. We hear it, and music being the purely "abstract" thing it is makes a definite impression on us. We don't ask what the composer had in mind when the tune swells from a tiny melody barely whispered by muted strings into a barbaric blare of brass, its rhythm pounded into us by the powerful reinforcement of the tympani. No, we listen to this piece of music and it pleases us or not just as our temperament dictates.

Then why is it not possible to "listen" to a piece of abstract painting? To endeavor to trace the germ of the artist's line-theme, to follow its development line by line, curve by curve, through every subtle gradation of color until we "feel" the composition as a unified whole? Simply because we have never

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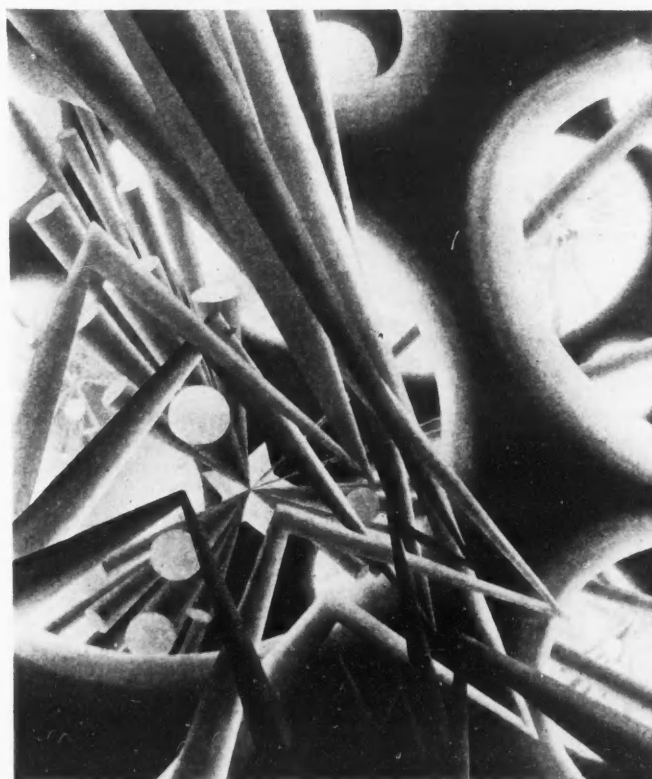


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By Bertram Brooker, first shown at the last "Group of Seven" Show, 1928, at the Toronto Art Gallery.

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thought of painting as aught but representational. We are not content with the loveliness of design and color as an end completely achieved. We want either an anecdote or a picture of the house opposite us as faithfully rendered as it would have been had the lens of the camera been invoked. And, at that, we know full well that the photograph never renders for us the "mood" which that same house invokes in us.

As I have said this is an attempt to explain the meaning of an art movement which has puzzled many a well-trained artist; and it is an explanation given by a man who has no qualifications whatever that would justify him in posing as an art critic. I have been aroused to a new interest in painting by the glimpse I have been afforded of what our modern painters are trying to do. If anyone understands what I have written and is enabled to find a new joy in viewing what was formerly work both irritating and puzzling then I shall have achieved more than I dared even to hope. And if that purpose be achieved let the painters smite me hip and thigh.

The "Canadian Boat Song"

WHO WAS THE AUTHOR?

A hundred years ago, says the London "Observer," there was printed in "Blackwood's Magazine" a poem, entitled "The Boat-Song of the Canadian Highlanders." Because it is, perhaps, more true than any other known composition to the atmosphere of the Highlands and the sentiment of Highland people, it has secured a remarkable place in the affections of Highlanders. The song indeed has been more widely quoted than possibly any verse of the kind, particularly the second stanza, which the late Lord Rosebery held to be "one of the most exquisite that has ever been written about the Scottish exile."

From the lone shieling of the misty island
Mountains divide us, and a waste of seas—
Yet still the blood is strong, the heart is Highland,
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides.

It is remarkable that after the lapse of a century no one has been able to name the author with any degree of certainty. It has been ascribed to at least half-a-dozen writers.

The poem was first published in "Blackwood's Magazine" in September 1829, included in No. 46 of the "Noctes Ambrosianae" series contributed by "Christopher North" (Professor Wilson). The particular article was written not by the Professor, but, as it happened, by John Gibson Lockhart, who described the verses as a translation just received from a friend in Upper Canada of a boatman's song in Gaelic which he had heard on the St. Lawrence.

The first suggestion that the poem had another origin was made in 1849, when, in an article in Tait's "Edinburgh Magazine," on the prosaic enough subject of "Employment or Emigration," the writer, Donald Campbell, attributed the authorship of the poem to the twelfth Earl of Eglinton, who had a high opinion of the loyalty and bravery of the Canadian Highlanders, and had left a "translation of one of their boat-songs among his papers, set to music by his own hand."

The Rev. Dr. Norman MacLeod, who, perhaps, did most to popularize the poem although like Robert Louis Stevenson in "The Silverado Squatters" and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in his famous Inverness speech, he badly misquoted it, attributed the authorship to Professor Wilson. Authorship has also been attributed to John Gibson Lockhart, John Galt, the Ayrshire novelist and author of "Annals of the Parish," James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd," and even Sir Walter Scott.

If we accept the view of Gaelic scholars and experts on Highland life and culture, including Dr. Neil Munro, the novelist, the one thing certain about "The Canadian Boat Song" is that it is no translation from the Gaelic, but English in its thought and origin.

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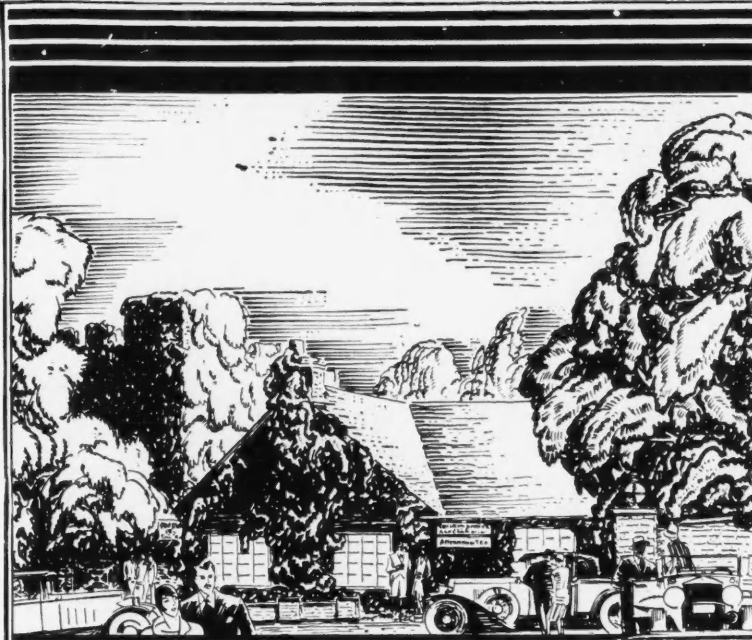
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People and Events

*Titles—The Shuices of Limerick
U. C. C. Memories*

THE United States and the Dominion of Canada are supposed to be averse to titles. A belted earl (he is always described as "belted") is not regarded with favour—unless he is a visitor from overseas. Yet there are certain titles which are tolerated, because of their practical basis. The late J. R. Booth of Ottawa was always called "the lumber king," and did not refuse the title. Toronto has been accused of possessing a baron, and Montreal has been suspected of harbouring a sugar lord. In the United States, which is professionally a scone of titles, there is a profusion of homegrown phrases, which come dangerously near being titles. At every entertainment known as a carnival, there must be a "queen," or the course of the aforesaid carnival does not run peaceably. So, from Detroit to New Orleans, there is a procession of queens of love and beauty who would make the tournament at Ashby-de-la-Touche seem like a poor thing. There was no protest in Washington when the melodramatic daughter of President Roosevelt was called Princess Alice. Altogether, the dislike of the citizen of the United States for titles seems to be a spasmodic sentiment. When Consuelo Vanderbilt became Duchess of Marlborough, there seemed to be general satisfaction with the marriage, although it turned out to be a fragile affair. Also, when Miss Lelzer of Chicago became the wife of Lord Curzon and the consort of the Viceroy of India, the press of her buoyant home town seemed to rejoice in her position as Lady Curzon. However, it is in the industrial field that the women of the United States have secured the most curious titles.

During the past summer, on Mackinac Island, Michigan, there was held a gathering of members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. A list of their varied activities might well open the world's eyes to the variety and vigour of the modern woman's activities. All kinds of amazing positions were represented, from a chain of candy stores to a de luxe bus line.

Perhaps the most striking occupation is that of Miss Elsie Flake of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, who is hailed as the "sandwich queen." This is a unique title even in a land of milk and easy honours. May we hope to hail some day the "baroness of the omelette" or the empress of strawberry jam?

DURING last summer, at Limerick, where the River Shannon flows under O'Brien's Bridge, President William Cosgrave of the Irish Free State opened a sluice. The Bishop of Killaloe was there to bless the sluice and uttered a Latin and historic benediction. Soon the brown waves of the Shannon were flowing into Ireland's biggest ditch, an enormous canal reservoir, six miles long, deep enough, it is said, to engulf a four-storey house. The President and the Bishop

took care that the waves of the Shannon did not flow in too swiftly and spoil the sides of the twenty-million-dollar ditch. In the month of October the ditch will probably be full, and then President Cosgrave will open other sluices at the farther end of the ditch, where a new fifteen million dollar hydro-electric power plant is now almost complete. As the ditch water gushes through turbines, enough electric power will be produced to illuminate every castle and cottage in Ireland. It is an ambitious project which will not be complete until it covers the whole of Ireland and makes bright the most brilliant little island in the world. It is an Irish youth, Dr. T. A. McLaughlin, who graduated from Dublin University, after the War, who is in charge of this thirty-five millions project and who hopes to electrify Ireland. While everyone gives Dr. McLaughlin best wishes, it must be admitted that electric light will rather spoil the stories of G. A. Birmingham (Dean Hannay), where the dim but romantic light of the candle shines in the loneliest hut and in Lord Desmond's castle. However, the same lament is heard wherever science comes in and substitutes a swifter-moving transportation system or a stronger illuminating power for the dimmed stage-coach and the picturesque candle. 'Tis true we have candles still, but they are used purely for decorative purposes, to throw a lovelier iris on the early cocktail or gild the richness of a no-trump hand. Candles are more popular than ever, from the aesthetic standpoint; but many a practical Irish housewife will bless the power plant that floods the cabin with light—and incidentally gives her a grill and an iron.

Limerick, too, will now have happier associations than she has known in the past. The "stone of the violated treaty" was an eyecore at Limerick, for the conditions of that treaty were not kept;—and the broken faith was a cause of much bitterness in Ireland. But now, Limerick in "the land of lovely lace," has broken the evil spell and will be known, even as our own Niagara, as a bringer of light—a better Lucifer.

THERE is a curious appropriateness of certain British names, which mention historic streams or camps. Newcastle-on-Tyne, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and Stratford-on-Avon have their own significance. We see both river and meadows when the name is mentioned. The last brings back the storied spire, the little church where the greatest of Englishmen is buried. Then there is a more prosaic town of odorous association—none other than Burton-on-Trent—where the ale brewed by Bass is produced in a host of barrels. Of such surpassing quality is this golden brew that it has won the Bass family a peerage (now held by Nellie Lisa Ballie, Baroness Burton) and a baronetcy, now held by Sir Arthur Hamar Bass. Not long after these honours were bestowed, a merry

member of the Bass family was twitted at a ball with belonging to the "beverage."

"And a jolly good drink it is, too," was the lady's reply. "Do you know a better?"

The answer of the sneering person is not chronicled. Probably, the frankness of the lady had proved the best possible snub.

Recently, the most popular young man in the British Empire, the Prince of Wales, took it into his royal tread to take a flight from London to Burton to see the way the brewery sends forth its famous beverage. After a truly sumptuous luncheon, prepared in his honour, the Prince undertook the pleasant adventure of sampling several distinct brews, one of which had been made by that gentleman of tried taste, his grandfather, Edward VII. The Prince then proceeded to the brew house, where there was a huge copper vat, filled with a fermenting mass of brown malt and fragrant hops.

"Now what shall I do?" asked Edward of Wales.

"You turn on the water, pin," said Chairman Colonel John Gretton.

Science has greatly improved, with the aid of electric energy, on ancient modes of brewing. In two hours the "Prince's Brew" was ready to be bottled, and, in no time, the Prince of Wales was handed a refreshing drink and was afterwards pronounced a master malster. It is his unaffected interest in all the industries, as well as the sports, of his realm that keeps the Prince close to the hearts of his fellow-countrymen. The visit to the town of Burton was typical of the practical and genial concern of the heir to the throne with every department of Britain's work. It is no wonder that Burton drank his very good health.

THE centenary of Upper Canada College, recently celebrated in Toronto, was an event of wide interest, for the graduates of this famous school are scattered far and wide, in all professions and in all climes. The old school has a wonderful record for courage in war and for industry in peace. The names of those who won honours at U. C. C. read like a roll-call of Canada's men of action. The "Head" of Upper Canada College is always prominent among our educational authorities. The present Head Master, Mr. W. L. Grant, does not crave the title "Dr." or "Principal," although he has just accepted from the university of Toronto an honorary degree. During the war, Mr. Grant had given an effective address to a certain women's club and was asked if he preferred to be called "Dr." or "Principal."

"Not Principal," he said quietly. "That belonged to a bigger man."

The "bigger man" was no other than Mr. Grant's father, the late Principal Grant of Queen's University, Kingston, who was known from Charlottetown to Victoria as "Principal Grant." He was a man of extraordinary vision who did a great work for his beloved "Queen's." He had a dislike for the title, "Dr.," and on one occasion said to his audience:

"You may call me 'Principal' or 'President'—or, as the students say 'Geordie.' But don't call me 'doctor.'"

Students and citizens alike held Principal Grant in high esteem and will not soon forget his ringing voice and kindly deeds. He left none but inspiring memories—and the heritage of a great name to the scholarly son who, in his turn, is Head of a great school. Mrs. Grant, as the daughter of a former Principal, Sir George Parkin, is a true helpmate in all the social life of Upper Canada College.

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Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, former Secretary of Dominion Affairs in the Baldwin Government, made the first ascent of the 10,940 foot mountain named after him. The peak is located at the junction of the Alexander and Saskatchewan Rivers. Led by Edward Guez, the veteran Swiss guide from Chateau Lake Louise, and one other companion, the ascent was made in a blizzard, 27 hours being spent away from camp, and the feat for a man of 56 years who has spent two years in an office is no small one.